

LAURIER AND THE LARGER CANADA THE NAPANEE

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER

THE NEW CANADIAN ERA BEGINS WITH LAURIER

The Twelve Years During Which He Has Held the Premiership Mark an Epoch in Our History—His Work Will Always Live.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be fairly described as the first statesman of the new Canadian era. Much of the lifework of his predecessors had been done before Confederation. At Confederation Laurier was a young man, just beginning his practice at the bar, and it was four years after Confederation when he began his public career as a member of the Quebec Legislature. Three years later he made his first appearance in the House of Commons. For many years he was known as a graceful orator, little interested in the ordinary political strife, but always commanding attention by the dignity and grave courtesy of his bearing, and the distinction of his style.

From the time that he was elected leader of the Opposition in 1887 he steadily grew in public esteem. It was gradually realized that he possessed not only eloquence of speech and urbanity of manner, but strength, in an uncommon degree, simplicity, directness, and the power to make decisions quickly. He could rise to an occasion, and the greater the occasion the better. This characteristic was generally remarked in the various meetings that have been held in England for the discussion of Imperial affairs. His tact, judgment, and firmness gave him a high position among the leading representatives of the Empire. He is at his very best in deliberation upon affairs of national importance, upon Imperial questions and international questions.

The twelve years during which he has held the premiership have marked an epoch in Canadian history. Not since Confederation has there been such a vital change in the position of Canada, and in the Canadian outlook. For many years Canada has been a land of promise. It has become a land of fulfillment. Doubt, misgiving, disappointment have vanished; the hopes of the founders of Confederation, long deferred, have been realized, or assured of realization. Canada has become, in fact if not in name, a nation, with national aspirations, ready to do a nation's work in the world. The golden West, long unpeopled, is being rapidly turned into a country of homes. Religious and racial strife have vanished, and all the diverse elements of our population are working together to build up here a free and strong commonwealth.

With this splendid era the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will always be associated.

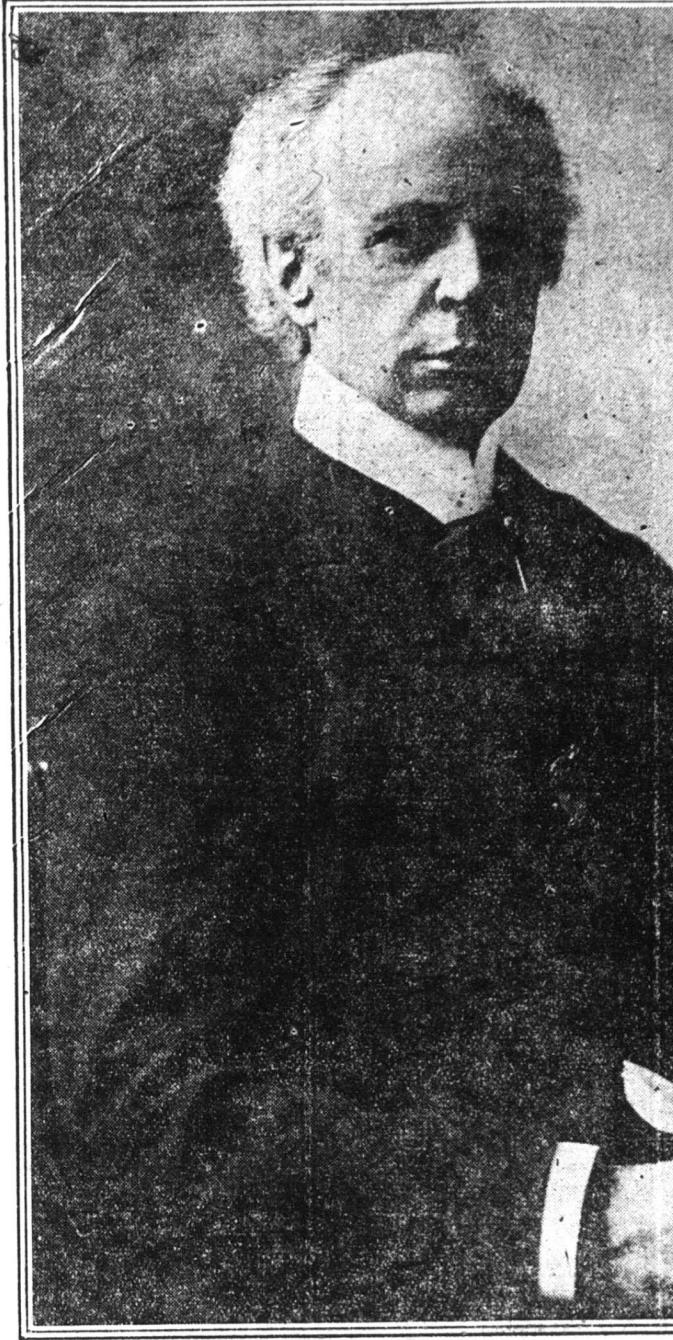
OUR PRIME MINISTER LEADS SIMPLE LIFE

And Is Stronger Now Than He
Was Six Years Ago—An
Early Riser.

Four years ago when the last general election campaign was held the Prime Minister was a sick man. Yet, in the face of this physical handicap, he was here, there, and everywhere in the fight, encouraging his own following and ready at all times to meet his opponents face to face. But in the years that have intervened his remarkable vitality has

stronger man at sixty-six than he was at sixty, and in every way equal to the exertions which his campaign of the next five weeks will involve.

Whether as Prime Minister, or as the country editor and lawyer, he has throughout his career followed the simple life, and it is wonderful indeed to those who have known him from boyhood to see how little his habits of living have changed. On the mornings when everyone else is sleeping in after a particularly late sitting of the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid is up as usual, shaves himself, and is finished with his simple but substantial breakfast in time to get down to business as early as the earliest clerk. His private secretary is on hand at that hour, with the over-night mail, and an hour or an hour and a half is enough



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, CANADA'S GREATEST

"I AM TRUE TO ENGLAND"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, While in Opposition, Described Himself as an English Liberal.

TRUE TO CAUSE OF

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

LOVES SCOTTISH SONGS.

Sir Wilfrid has always had a warm corner in his heart for the Scotch, and he always enjoys a meeting among them. Deeply bedded in his sensitive nature are the roots of a love for Scottish loyalty and Scottish tolerance, which came to him from his residence as a boy with a Scottish family named Fraser, in the Province of Quebec. At a French-Canadian concert, not long ago, a friend made the remark that no songs equalled the French. "But that is not so," replied Sir Wilfrid. "There are no songs that touch my

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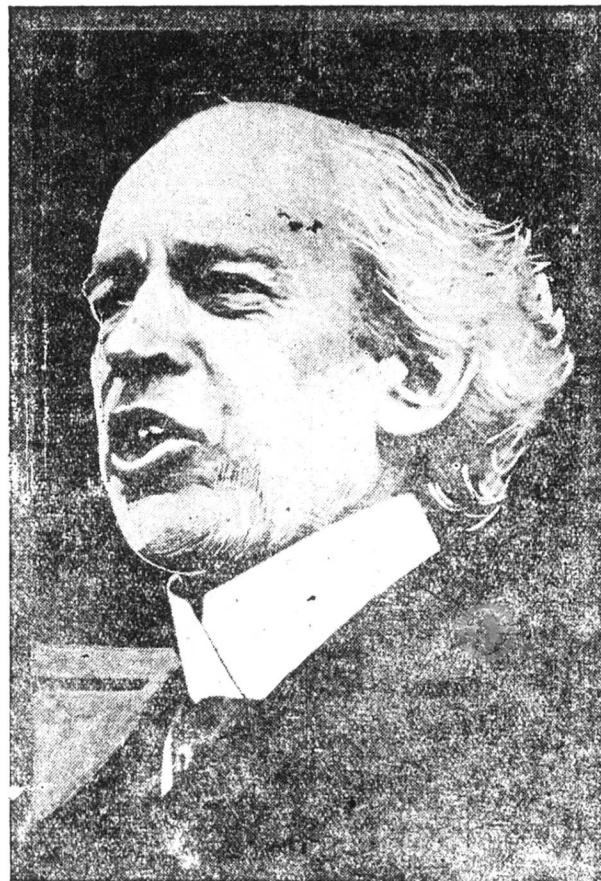
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"OUR HEART IS IN THE FUTURE."

"The different nationalities were separated in the past, but the past is forgotten. Our heart is in the future, in unity, harmony, peace, and concord for our beloved Canada."—From a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.



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TRUE TO CAUSE OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

Said He Belonged to the School of Hampden, Pym, and Burke.

G. W. ROSS' APT DESCRIPTION

Referred to the Dominion Premier as a "Picture Gallery All by Himself."

In the Liberal press and on the hustings throughout Canada the appeal is made by Liberal speakers in the present campaign that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be allowed to finish his work, referring to the construction of the new Transcontinental Railway, which is to open to settlement the great hinterland of Canada. But, perhaps, after all, it may not be through this great conception of the future destiny of the Dominion that his name will go down in history, so much as it will be through his work as a conciliator in a land where the greatest need is peace.

"French by birth, but British by citizenship," has been his boast alike in French and in English-speaking Canada, and happily, before his public career has closed, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Prime Minister has been given the privilege of witnessing the lasting reconciliation of the English and French races in Canada.

An English Liberal.

In one of the notable speeches of his Opposition days, he made profession of his principles in the following terms:

"I am true to my race. I am true to Canada. I am true to England, and I am, above all, true to the cause of liberty and justice. Sir, I am of French origin, and I have the pride of my race; but in politics I am an English Liberal. The principles which I profess, such as they are, are the outgrowth of study and reflection. They did not come to me from the land of

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TWO ELECTION STORIES THAT HIT RIGHT HOME

Hon. Mr. Fielding Tells a Pair of "Tunnel" Anecdotes with Points to Them.

At the Massey Hall meeting Mr. Fielding told two stories that hit political nails on the heads. One of them he told "off the bat" in reply to a remark from someone in the audience. One illustrated his remark that "if we have given you a \$100,000,000 budget, we also give you a \$100,000,000 country." In this particular tunnel was a train, as trains have a habit of being, and in the train was a young couple, as young couples have a habit of being. As the train emerged and the girl was adjusting her veil, "George," she remarked, "do you know that this tunnel cost millions of dollars?" "Hum," he said, smacking his lips, "I don't care a darn if it did; it was worth it all, and more too."

Speaking of tunnels, Mr. Fielding was reminded that Mr. Foster, who is so opposed to election promises of public works, has been offering Prince Edward Island a tunnel if the Conservatives are returned to power.

"He is safe in doing that," shouted someone, amid roars of laughter. "Yes," agreed Mr. Fielding. "That reminds me,"—and he proceeded at once with a tale of the man who went to a grocery store to buy flour. "It's \$6.00," said the grocer. "But I went to Jones and asked him what his price was, and he said \$5.50." "Then why don't you buy from Jones?" "Well," confessed the customer, "you see Jones is out of flour."

The story hit straight home.

A Clean Campaign.

In the Laurier campaign no effort is being made to stampede the vote, the addresses are logical, blarney and scandalmongering are eschewed.

Vote on October 26th For Sir Wilfrid

(Continued on Page Two.)

LARGER CANADA SUPPLEMENT TO MINEE EXPRESS

166, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1908



AURIER, CANADA'S GREATEST STATESMAN.

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CANADA NOW LAND OF FULFILLMENT

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THE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE

THE PERSONAL MAGNETISM OF SIR WILFRID THE MAN

The Ties Which Bind Him to the People and Give Him His Hold on Them.

HIS IMPRESSIVE SINCERITY

Nothing of the Hypocrite About the Chieftain—The Premier in Action.

The secrets of Sir Wilfrid's hold upon the public are manifold. Some of them have to do with the man in the silk topper, the imposing figure of a world-statesman who is also a Canadian. But there is another tie which binds his people to him. It is the settled conviction that the man in the old soft hat, the Sir Wilfrid of the leisure hour, is exactly the same Sir Wilfrid as the man who steps upon the platform with his data carefully ensconced in the silk topper upturned on the table beside him. It is all summed up in the spontaneous expression of the loyal patriot who watched him at one of his recent meetings.

"Say, boys," he soliloquized, "I think that man's straight," and he meant straight in something more than public life. He meant that the Chieftain is sincere; no hypocrite. If he had seen the Premier lounging in his car in the beloved comfort of an old felt hat, he would possibly have remarked that the felt hat life of the man and the silk hat life of the leader are pretty much in accord, and that neither has been besmirched.

His Favorite Gesture. Offhand, an observer would probably

A CAMPAIGN INCIDENT.

Even the most bitterest of trials have their humorous side. A supporter once telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid from a remote constituency: "Report in circulation here that your antagonism to religion is so strong that you have never had any of your children baptized." Very damaging to party, telegraph me if untrue." Sir Wilfrid's reply was characteristic: "Statement is unfortunately quite true. I never had a child to baptize."

say that the eloquent French-Canadian is a man of many gestures. He is. But there are two or three which he uses again and again, and of these, one, which is his favorite and his best, Sir Wilfrid of the outstretched arms, palms to the people, baring his breast, as it were, as one who would say, "I leave you to judge of it all"—this is the Chieftain convincing. The Premier with a record which he is not ashamed to own. Other aids to eloquence he has which are strong and free. The clinched hands held almost at a level with the face defy the criticism of the foe. The open left, with the right fist pounded into it, this is the clincher of the finished argument. Many, it must be remembered, at the recent open-air meetings held in Ontario where vaster concourses came together than could be reached by a human voice, knew nothing of the leader's discourse save what they gathered from this handplay, with a word occasionally wafted on the flickle breeze. Yet they laughed with Sir Wilfrid's hands; became earnest with Sir Wilfrid's hands; mocked his foes by Sir Wilfrid's hands; most of all, were convinced by Sir Wilfrid's open-armed surrender of himself and his record to their judgment and their will.

FIFTY THOUSAND HEARD HIM, TRIUMPHANT ONTARIO TOUR

Nothing of the Glad-Hand Artist About Sir Wilfrid—His Is Quiet Dignity.

Accepting the very lowest estimates of attendance, it is conceded that over 50,000 people went to hear Sir Wilfrid in the triumphant course of his seven meetings in Western Ontario. Many of them walked miles, others drove more miles, others went by train still more miles. Many saw him, not one-half heard him, but the magnetism of the man held them all. More than this, of course, there was the realization that the figure before them was a world-figure, that no utterance of this man could be more important than his achievements. They saw in Sir Wilfrid the man who had done things. That, after all, was their best guarantee that he would do things still.

The Laurier gatherings were not solidly Liberal; neither will the Laurier vote be.

Sir Wilfrid is neither a glad-hand

vote-juggler, nor a hurrah artist. There have been statesmen who have bluffed voters into camp by an affected bonhomie, by getting "down with the boys," by a shrieking assumption of patriotism and waving of the flag. Of this type Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not. He does not lose poise even when he gains enthusiasm. His is the quiet dignity of conscious power. His handshake thrills, but it thrills because it is sincere. Hundreds have shaken hands with him, and if one thing has been noticeable more than another it has been that they have been of the type of thinking men, rather than of the type of "gushers" who rush forward to clasp hands and yell "Hur-roo, Bill."

As for the demonstrations accorded the Premier, there can be no discounting the real regard with which they thronged. Non-partisan addresses hailed the First Minister as man of ideal private and of zealous public life. The Canadians and Americans at Niagara, the Scotch at Strathroy, the French at Tilbury, the Germans at Berlin, men and women of these and other nations at Clinton, North Bay, and Jackson's Point—all have united in a tribute of unsurpassed solidity to the man who has made Canadians prouder of Canada than ever Canadians have been before.



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THE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE

If Industry Languished It Would be Blamed, So Now Credit Should be Given.

Canada has for many years been a land of promise. In the last twelve years it has become a land of fulfillment. There may be honest difference of opinion as to the extent to which this result is due to the acts of the present Administration. If the country were in the midst of deep depression, if the industries were languishing, if its farmers were unable to find a market for their produce, if the West had failed to attract a stream of immigrants, does any man in his senses believe that these calamities would not be ascribed to the Liberal Government? Every other accusation against the Government would be subordinated to the grand indictment that it had ruined the industries of the country, turned a garden into a desert, discouraged the people and sent them abroad into foreign lands to earn their bread. The Mackenzie Government was defeated by the use of such argument and by none other. Its honesty is now fully admitted by Conservatives, and Mackenzie has been canonized. There would be neither fair play nor common sense in blaming a Government for hard times, and giving it no credit for such abundant prosperity and amazing progress as Canada has enjoyed during the last twelve years. There was a short season of prosperity after the introduction of the National Policy, and Conservatives never failed to take the credit to themselves. One of them went so far as to say that the N. P. caused the men to lay larger eggs.

Speaking of tunnels, Mr. Fielding was reminded that Mr. Foster, who is so opposed to election promises of public works, has been offering Prince Edward Island a tunnel if the Conservatives are returned to power.

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"OH, YE OF LITTLE FAITH."

"We want to provide another railway to Hudson's Bay. There will then be the present route and the Hudson's Bay route, and the man who raises wheat and cattle will have two outlets for his production. We have been told, 'Are you not going to hurt the trade of the St. Lawrence if you do that?' 'Oh, ye of little faith,' the trade of Canada is too great even for these two outlets." —From speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Unity, and Progress



THE CONQUEST OF THE CANADIAN WEST.—NO. 1.—THE CONQUERORS.

A Series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jeffreys, representing the Conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

INCREASE IN EXPENSES, SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF

Because It Means Increased National Business, Better Managed, More Profitable, and More Beneficial—The Figures Illustrate.

Liberals do not deny the Opposition statement that the country's expenditures have been largely increased. In fact, the Government claims credit for that increase, and points to it with pride. Any captain of industry, whose well-managed business expanded until his expenses had grown from \$30,000 to \$90,000, would congratulate himself upon what he had accomplished, especially if he could show that the greater business was far more profitable than the less. The country may take satisfaction in an expenditure that has grown from less than forty millions when the Conservatives held office, to more than ninety millions under Liberal rule, because the increased national business is better managed, more profitable, and more beneficial than were the conditions and methods which it superseded.

In the last fiscal year of Conservative government, ending in 1896, our national revenue was \$36,618,591, and the expenditure was nearly one-half million greater, so that the year's accounts showed a large deficit. Contrast with this the results attained by the present Government. To make our figures as nearly up-to-date as possible we take the last official returns, being for the year ending April 30th, 1908,

poorer service was operated at a loss to the country, which had to be met from some other source of revenue. Under Liberal management there were very low postal charges, a vastly im-

proved and increased service, and profit made to be used for other public purposes. Which was really the economical administration? Which Government—travagance—for mismanagement and loss are among the worst kinds of expense was actually chargeable with extravagance, while liberality may go hand in hand with the truest economy.

The Post-Office Department controls one service out of the many which the Liberal Government has carried on prudently, efficiently, and profitably. It is not likely that the country will take its business out of the hands of that Government and hand it over to the fault-finders who criticize and condemn the modern methods, and boast of what they call the "economy" of the system that was discarded twelve years ago.

"I AM TRUE TO ENGLAND"

(Continued from page one.)

my ancestors. They came to me from England, from the great mother of modern liberty. I belong to the school of those men who fill the pages of English history, who always faced the great to get the right. I belong to the school of Hampden and Pym, of Russell and Somers, and of Burke."

In the case of a public speaker, it is impossible to separate the man from his message, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier carries about with him wherever he goes a dignity of presence, coupled with a charm of manner, which disarms his bitterest foe. His whole countenance is one that denotes peace in himself and good-will to those about him.

A Picture Gallery.

The lines of his figure suggest strength without bulk, whilst his massive brow, his keen but humorous glance, and firm but sympathetic mouth, together make up a face which once seen is never forgotten. In the words of Hon. G. W. Ross, "He is a picture gallery all by himself."

Perhaps it arises from the character of his language, but the Frenchman in speaking opens his lips wide in a way that gives the finishing touch of oratory to his utterance. Of Sir Wilfrid it may be said that his lips are ever ready with a laugh as frank and hearty as his words.

Even when most closely pressed in debate he turns to his adversaries with the same calm and graceful persuasiveness. Whether in French or in English he never hurries and has a perfectly marvelous control over his passions. An English journalist, in writing of Sir Wilfrid's presence, observed that his pose vividly recalled the very beautiful statue of Burke which stands outside Trinity College, Dub-



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Money Not Squandered.

There has been expenditure, liberal expenditure. What for? For the benefit of the country. The money has not been uselessly squandered or given away. For some of it, we have railways, canals, fine buildings, and other tangible possessions to show. Part of it has been expended in opening up great areas of new territory and filling them with a prosperous population, the country's best assets. Part of it has been expended in giving to the people cheaper and better public service than they ever enjoyed before.

A good illustration of this improved public service is found in the management of our postal system. This department of government in the year 1896 cost the country \$4,793,699, and for the other year mentioned it cost \$7,708,142. But let us take a look at the actual business results shown by these two different years. Here they are:

1896—	\$4,005,891
Revenue	4,793,699
Expenditure	
Loss	\$787,808
1908—	
Revenue	\$7,708,142
Expenditure	6,696,377
Profit	\$1,011,765

How much better it was to do the large business with the big expenditure, than the smaller business at a loss. This is only a part of the difference between the record of the two years. The larger volume of outlay represented a still greater and better service. This is strikingly shown in the following table for the same two years:

	1896	1908
Letters carried.	116,028,000	323,644,000
Post cards carried	2,679,800	33,674,000
Total	140,822,800	357,318,000

Conservatives Had Loss.

Under the Conservative Government, with higher rates, a comparatively

poorer service was operated at a loss to the country, which had to be met from some other source of revenue. Under Liberal management there were very low postal charges, a vastly im-

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T. P. O.'s Description.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has written of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "he is like some splendid portrait that has walked down from the walls of a mediaeval French chateau and is again stalking the earth. You could never mistake him for anything but a man of French blood. Nor could you at the same time ever mistake him for a modern Frenchman."

It is a matter of common knowledge among his friends that, although he was prevailed on at the jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria to accept knighthood, the Prime Minister attaches but little importance to these things.

"Titles and badges," he has said, "do not make the man, and I myself would prefer to be called simple Wilfrid Laurier. I commenced my political career under plain Alexander Mackenzie, who began life as a stonemason, and lived and died plain Alexander Mackenzie, and one could not well better his example."

His Final Ambition.

On his return from the last Imperial Conference, Sir Wilfrid's attention was drawn to a newspaper report that he was to succeed Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner, and to be raised to the peerage. In replying to the address of welcome from the citizens of Ottawa he made it plain that nothing is farther from his thoughts than the acceptance of any such honors. When the time came for him to lay down the cares and responsibilities of the Premiership, the most that he would ask was to spend the balance of his days in Canada, and to be enrolled among the membership of that splendid body, the Ottawa Improvement Commission, who had done so much to beautify the Canadian capital.



"AN HONEST GOVERNMENT."

"This shows, I believe, what is at the base of these accusations which are hurled at us in the press, at what I believe, nay, what I assert, to be an honest Government."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Strathroy.

THERE'S LOTS TO SHOW FOR IT

Progress and Development of the Country Have Resulted From the National Expenditures of the Last Twelve Years
—Has Been Money Well Spent.

It is true, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier frankly admitted in his Niagara Falls speech, that the national expenditure has been largely increased in the last twelve years. It is equally true, as shown by the Premier and Postmaster-General, that the progress and development of the country have been immensely aided by much of the expenditure undertaken.

Next to the means for the education of the children there are no conveniences that count for so much in a new country—and nearly all Canada is new—as transportation facilities for the bringing in and sending out of supplies, and the service rendered by the Post-Office. This fact has been clearly recognized by the Laurier Govern-

ment, and in the giving effect to that recognition is found the chief cause of the increase in expenditure.

Nearly 3,000 new post-offices have been established in twelve years, over 8,000 money order and postal note offices have been created, and the distance covered in carrying the country's mail has increased by nearly thirteen and one-half million miles.

In the provision made for increased transportation facilities progress has been quite as marked as in the case of the postal service. By the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway the coal of British Columbia has been placed within reach of the settler on the plains; by the deepening of the canals and equipment of the chief har-

bor the rapid movement of Western grain to the seaboard has been made possible; and by provision for cold storage by rail and vessel the transportation of perishable products, without injury, has been assured.

It is largely as a result of all that has been done that exports of domestic products have increased from \$106,000,000 in 1890 to \$246,000,000 in 1908; that deposits in chartered banks have grown from \$193,000,000 to \$655,000,000 and that the value of the output of our factories has jumped from \$481,000,000 in 1901 to \$718,000,000 in 1906.

The question is not so much, How large is the expenditure?

It is rather, Have the results attained been commensurate with the spending?

To the latter question there cannot be other than an affirmative answer.



JERORS.

he men who are engaged in it.

"I AM TRUE TO ENGLAND"

(Continued from page one.)

my ancestors. They came to me from England, from the great mother of modern liberty. I belong to the school of those men who fill the pages of English history, who always faced the great to get the right. I belong to the school of Hampden and Pym, of Russell and Somers, and of Burke."

In the case of a public speaker, it is impossible to separate the man from his message, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier carries about with him wherever he goes a dignity of presence, coupled with a charm of manner, which disarms his bitterest foe. His whole countenance is one that denotes peace in himself and good-will to those about him.

A Picture Gallery.

The lines of his figure suggest strength without bulk, whilst his massive brow, his keen but humorous glance, and firm but sympathetic mouth, together make up a face which once seen is never forgotten. In the words of Hon. G. W. Ross, "He is a picture gallery all by himself."

Perhaps it arises from the character of his language, but the Frenchman in speaking opens his lips wide in a way that gives the finishing touch of oratory to his utterance. Of Sir Wilfrid it may be said that his lips are ever ready with a laugh as frank and hearty as his words.

Even when most closely pressed in debate he turns to his adversaries with the same calm and graceful persuasiveness. Whether in French or in English he never hurries and has a perfectly marvelous control over his passions. An English journalist, in writing of Sir Wilfrid's presence, observed that his pose vividly recalled the very beautiful statue of Burke which stands outside Trinity College, Dublin, in which the great orator of a past

When the Farmer Prospects

Twelve Fat Years for Agriculture Under Laurier In Both Old and New Canada

Agriculture is our basic industry. The prosperity of the workshop, the warehouse, and the office depends on the prosperity of the farm. When the farmer prospers, all prosper with him.

Under the Laurier Government agriculture has prospered. A vigorous immigration propaganda has added enormously to the number of producers in the West; a wisely conceived transportation policy has increased the country's carrying facilities and, through the Railway Commission, compelled better service from existing carriers; persistent and well directed efforts have been made in opening and extending markets at home and abroad, and information has been scattered broadcast as to the demands of the markets catered to.

Farmers have nobly responded to all that has been attempted in their behalf, and the result of this co-operation between Agriculture and Government is seen in the figures which follow:

	IN 1901	IN 1906	INCREASE
Number of farms in Manitoba, 1901.....	31,812		
Number in same Province, 1906.....	35,441		
Increase in five years.....			3,629
Number of farms in Alberta, 1901.....	9,433		
Number in same Province, 1906.....	30,211		
Increase in five years.....			20,778
Number of farms in Saskatchewan, 1901.....	13,380		
Number in same Province, 1906.....	54,787		
Increase in five years.....			41,407
Number of farms in three Western Provinces, 1901.....	54,625		
Number in same, 1906.....	120,439		
Increase in five years.....			65,814

In The Golden West

Increase in production has kept pace with the additions to the number of producers. How great increase has been is shown by figures taken from the regular census of 1900 and the special census of 1905, together with the most reliable estimates for 1908.

	IN 1900	IN 1905	INCREASE
Acres in wheat in Western Provinces, 1900	2,495,000		
Acres in wheat in Western Provinces, 1905.....	3,952,000		
Increase.....			1,457,000
Bushels of wheat in West, 1900	23,000,000		
Bushels of wheat in West, 1905.....	82,000,000		
Estimated, 1908.....		100,000,000	
Increase.....			77,000,000
Acres in oats in West, 1900.....	833,000		
Acres in oats in West, 1905.....	1,697,000		
Increase.....			864,000
Bushels oats in West, 1900..	16,653,000		
Bushels oats in West, 1905.....	68,760,000		
Bushels of oats in West, 1908 (estimate).....	120,000,000		
Increase.....			103,347,000

The West is not all grain. There are cattle on a thousand hills and battalions of horses are to-day hauling the golden grain to market.

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T. P. O.'s Description.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has written of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "he is like some splendid portrait that has walked down from the walls of a mediaeval French chateau and is again stalking the earth. You could never mistake him for anything but a man of French blood. Nor could you at the same time ever mistake him for a modern Frenchman."

It is a matter of common knowledge among his friends that, although he was prevailed on at the jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria to accept knighthood, the Prime Minister attaches but little importance to these things.

"Titles and badges," he has said, "do not make the man, and I myself would prefer to be called simple Wilfrid Laurier. I commenced my political career under plain Alexander Mackenzie, who began life as a stonemason, and lived and died plain Alexander Mackenzie, and one could not well better his example."

His Final Ambition.

On his return from the last Imperial Conference, Sir Wilfrid's attention was drawn to a newspaper report that he was to succeed Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner, and to be raised to the peerage. In replying to the address of welcome from the citizens of Ottawa he made it plain that nothing is farther from his thoughts than the acceptance of any such honors. When the time came for him to lay down the cares and responsibilities of the Premiership, the most that he would ask was to spend the balance of his days in Canada, and to be enrolled among the membership of that splendid body, the Ottawa Improvement Commission, who had done so much to beautify the Canadian capital.

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Increase.....			1,457,000
Bushels of wheat in West, 1900 23,000,000			
Bushels of wheat in West, 1905..... 82,000,000			
Estimated, 1908..... 100,000,000			
Increase.....			77,000,000
Acres in oats in West, 1900..... 833,000			
Acres in oats in West, 1905..... 1,897,000			
Increase.....			664,000
Bushels oats in West, 1900.. 16,653,000			
Bushels oats in West, 1905..... 68,760,000			
Bushels of oats in West, 1908 (estimate)..... 120,000,000			
Increase.....			103,347,000

The West is not all grain. There are cattle on a thousand hills and battalions of horses are to-day hauling the golden grain to market.

	IN 1901	IN 1906	INCREASE
Number of horses in West, 1901..... 340,000			
Number of horses in West, 1906..... 683,000			
Increase.....			343,000
Cattle in the West, 1901..... 943,000			
Cattle in the West, 1906..... 1,944,000			
Increase.....			1,001,000

Progress in the East, Too

While the West has advanced by leaps and bounds, the East has not stood still. Here, however, progress has been along somewhat different lines. While grain-raising has been the main interest in the country beyond Lake Superior, the Eastern farmer has devoted his chief attention to flocks and herds. The story of his success is told in the census figures which follow:

	IN 1901	IN 1907	INCREASE
Number horses in Eastern Canada, 1901..... 1,075,426			
Number horses in Eastern Canada, 1907..... 1,240,171			
Increase.....			164,745
Number milch cows in Eastern Canada, 1901 .. 2,042,544			
Number milch cows in Eastern Canada, 1907..... 2,353,456			
Increase.....			310,912
Other cattle, 1901..... 2,345,071			
Other cattle, 1907..... 2,833,762			
Increase.....			488,691
Number sheep in Eastern Canada, 1901..... 2,276,242			
Number sheep in Eastern Canada, 1907..... 2,478,688			
Increase.....			202,446
Number swine in Eastern Canada, 1901..... 2,058,557			
Number swine in Eastern Canada, 1907..... 3,006,234			
Increase.....			947,677
Poultry in Eastern Canada, 1901..... 14,290,374			
Poultry in Eastern Canada, 1907..... 20,565,580			
Increase.....			6,275,206

Would It Be Safe or Wise to Change a Government Under Which Our Basic Industry Has So Amazingly Prospered?

THE ERA OF FULFILLMENT, 11 YEARS UNDER LIBERALS

A Glance at the Big Things Which
Have Been Accomplished
Under Laurier.

ACTION HAS REPLACED TALK

As Illustrated by British Prefer-
ence, Filling Up the West
and Many Reforms.

It is a characteristic of the last twelve years, the years of Liberal administration, that things have been done which were formerly talked about or promised. Take the question of the British preference. For many years this was talked about. Everybody said that it would be a fitting thing to show some friendship to Great Britain in our tariff legislation, to admit British manufactures at a lower rate than the product of foreign countries. But nothing was done. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Davies, then a prominent member of the Liberal Opposition, now a judge of the Supreme Court, moved a resolution to the effect that the tariff ought to be so framed as to give a preference to imports from Great Britain. The Conservatives met the resolution with an amendment to the effect that Canada would give a preference to Great Britain "if and when" Great Britain gave a preference to Canada. The amendment was carried, and the result was that both countries marked time, and nothing was done.

Action Replaced Talk.

When the Laurier Government assumed office, the policy of marking time, the policy of "if and when," was discarded, and a bold, decisive step was taken. A British preference was not merely talked about, but placed on the statute book. The legislation attracted the attention and caught the imagination of the British people, and it was one of the leading subjects of discussion in the English newspapers during the Jubilee celebration of 1897. One of them sized up the situation when it said the Laurier Government had "taken the bull by the horns." In 1897 our total trade with Great Britain, imports and exports, was less than one hundred millions. In 1907 it was more than two hundred millions. The effect was to increase the volume, not only of British imports into Canada, but of Canadian imports into Great Britain. The immense extension of the British market for Canadian grain, cheese, fruit, and meat is a direct result of the British preference granted by the British tariff of 1897.

But Industry Prospered.

When the big tariff was introduced, Sir Charles Tupper said that he regarded it as "a borrowed wall, of the manufacturers of Canada, lamenting the coming downfall of their enterprises." This is what industry in Canada says today. During the past decade we have enjoyed a mounting prosperity. Workmen have been paid well, and farmers have received big prices for their grain and produce. There has been no complaint from either the setting costs a few cents a year more than these were in the districts where most of these imports or household effects were at the higher in price. The price of farm products has increased considerably more than that of any manufactured articles.

As a result of the pressure of the big tariff, we have successfully broken the iron and the savings banks of the country largely now that they have somewhat more. The N.P. and the C.P. are burdened with many promises of preferential rates, and for a few years the country did prosper. But in the long run, as the records of 1897 showed, the results were disappointing. The manufacturers of Canada never before enjoyed such prosperity as they have done during the twelve years of Liberal Adminis-

tration. The hope of national expansion and prosperity upon the West. Both parties were sincere and earnest in their desire to have this country peopled and developed. If we give credit to George Brown for his persistent and unwearied advocacy of the addition of the West to Canada we must give credit also to the Conservative Government of a quarter of a century ago for its boldness in pushing forward the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Yet we know that for many years the re-

sults were disappointing, and that in his celebrated letter of 1891, the Hon. Edward Blake spoke of "a North-West empty still." Of the present immigrant population of the three Western Provinces only 45,840 had arrived in Canada prior to 1891; 76,330 arrived between 1891 and 1901; and 223,457 came in the five years between 1901 and 1906, when the immigration policy of the present Government was in full swing. It is not a mere accident that the Canadian West under Conservative rule was a land of the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, while to-day it is a land of fulfillment.

The Railway Commission talked of under the previous Administration became a fact under the Laurier Administration. Civil service reform has been removed from the realm of dreams into the realm of action.

WISE PROGRESS DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY

The Principles That Have Guided
and Now Guide the Lib-
eral Party.

EXPLANATION OF SUCCESS

Policy of Opposition Little More
Than One of Negation
and Abuse.

If the Liberal party were merely a political faction, standing only for office or spoils, or even if its claim for support were simply the record of past achievements and traditions of honor and usefulness, there might be reason for challenging its request for a further lease of power. When, however, it comes before the people as the exponent of sound principles, and the active agency promoting and guiding successful national development actually going on, there becomes manifest the absurdity of the proposal to replace it by another party whose policy is little more than negation and abuse.

The progressive political virility of this new country demands a leadership of men who can be relied upon to do things. What does the other party propose in the way of national development, except to continue the great undertakings which they have criticized and opposed? No one takes seriously Mr. Foster's talk about a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland. What else does his party represent, except the recollection of Sir John A. Macdonald's performances.

The Liberal party has always stood for a progressive, progressive, and personal liberty. To an earnest desire for the development and application of these great principles it owes its origin and success. Its history in Canada, as well as in Great Britain, is a history of effective opposition to every repressive, oppressive, and unsocial attempt to subvert the welfare and advancement of the community, in the interests of privileged classes. Nowhere have those great principles found fuller exemplification than in the administration of the present Dominion Government.

Hence it is, that in our Parliament to-day, we find no Socialist faction, no element representing discontent with our form of government, no representatives of any sections of the community that consider themselves treated with injustice. What a contrast in this respect is the Parliament of Canada to the Legislature of nearly every other country in which constitutional government prevails.

This is because Canadians are well governed, prosperous, and satisfied with the prudent guidance of their young country's rapid development. It is largely because of that large-visioned guidance that the Dominion is now so attractive to the best and most intelligent immigrants from other lands. To it, we owe the filling up of new territory with a population of the finest character, that will maintain the ambitions which impel them and the conditions that attract them.

The worthy representative and well qualified leader of this great Liberal national life is the statesman who now asks the electors of Canada to pass judgment upon his record and his proposals.



SIR WILFRID'S "SUNNY SMILE."

The Story of the Golden West

Did Not Begin Until Laurier and
a Business Administration
Came Into Power.

The marvelous growth of the West in the last twelve years is one of the established facts which confront the Conservative campaigners. It is easy to say that the prosperity of the West is due to the fertility of its soil. But why, with its extraordinary natural resources, did the West remain for so many years unpeopled and of little practical benefit to Canada or to the world? Why, in a short time after the Liberal Government came into power,

I saw virtually two countries. In 1896 there was one Province, and a great stretch of unorganized territory, thinly peopled and cultivated in little day there are three Provinces, vying with each other in population, settlement, and cultivation, and each with splendid prospects. The Calgary and Edmonton of 1908 are hardly to be compared with the Calgary and Edmonton of 1896. There are thriving towns in Saskatchewan which did not in a name twelve years ago. There was one transcontinental railway in the West in 1896. There are three to-day, and the seeking for the privilege of sharing in the business of carrying the Western grain. And still the cry is for more railways. The Calgary Herald, a Conservative paper, is carrying on a campaign for more railways in Alberta to act as feeders for the three transcontinentals. While the new Provinces are progressing at this tre-

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But Industry Prospered.

When the Fielding tariff was introduced, Sir Charles Tupper said that he heard "the wail, the sorrowful wail," of the manufacturers of Canada, lamenting the coming downfall of their enterprises. This is what industrial Canada says to-day: "During the past decade all have enjoyed expanding prosperity. Workmen have been paid well, and farmers have received big prices for their grain and produce. There has been no complaint from either that clothing costs a few cents a year more than if there were no industries here, or that their implements or household effects were a fraction higher in price. The price of farm products has increased decidedly more than that of any manufactured article. As a result of the presence of the factories they have wherewithal to pay the price, and the savings banks of the country amply show that they have somewhat more." The N.P. was introduced with many promises of prosperity, and for a few years the country did prosper. But in the long run, as the census of 1891 showed, the results were disappointing. The manufacturers of Canada never before enjoyed such prosperity as they have done during the twelve years of Liberal Administration. The phenomenal growth of the city of Toronto is mainly due to the growth of manufacturing industry, and the whole surrounding country, the whole Province of Ontario, has felt the same life-giving impulse. The Conservative party used to claim to be the only friend and protector of Canadian industry. But the solid results show that, in this respect as in others, the twelve years of Liberal Administration have been years of fulfillment.

The West Went Ahead.

For many years Canada fixed its



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The marvelous growth of the West in the last twelve years is one of the stubborn facts which confront the Conservative campagners. It is easy to say that the prosperity of the West is due to the fertility of its soil. But why, with its extraordinary natural resources, did the West remain for so many years unpeopled, and of little practical benefit to Canada or to the world? Why, in a short time after the Liberal Government came into power, did the stream of immigration begin to flow in a volume commensurate with the resources of the country? The figures of immigration, of homestead entries, of population, of the Western yield of wheat and other crops, have been repeatedly given, and they tell a wonderful story. But it is not necessary to prove the prosperity and growth of the West by statistics.

Anyone who visited the West in 1896 and again in 1908 will tell you that he districts, few and far between. To-

saw virtually two countries. In 1896 there was one Province, and a great stretch of unorganized territory, thinly peopled, and cultivated in little day there are three Provinces, vying with each other in population, settlement, and cultivation, and each with splendid prospects. The Calgary and Edmonton of 1908 are hardly to be compared with the Calgary and Edmonton of 1896. There are thriving towns in Saskatchewan which had not even a name twelve years ago. There was one transcontinental railway in the West in 1896. There are three today, eagerly seeking for the privilege of sharing in the business of carrying the Western grain. And still the cry is for more railways. The *Calgary Herald*, a Conservative paper, is carrying on a campaign for more railways in Alberta, to act as feeders for the three transcontinentals. While the new Provinces are progressing at this tremendous pace, Manitoba is not lagging behind. The splendid city of Winnipeg is an object lesson teaching the prosperity of Manitoba.

If the appeal is to be made to history, it can easily be shown that George Brown, the leader of the Liberal party, was the one public man who for twenty years upheld the advantages of the West and urged its union with Canada. It can be shown that he did this in the face of coldness and discouragement. It can be shown that up to the time of Confederation Sir John Mac-

donald was indifferent to the value of the West, except from the point of view of military defence. It can be shown that the bringing in of the West was a plank in the platform of a Liberal convention held in Toronto in 1857. But we live neither in 1857 nor in 1882, but in 1908. We are dealing with the present, and with the work done in the development of the West in the last twelve years, under the present Administration. If the Government had failed in the West, no excuse would have saved it from public condemnation. As it has succeeded beyond all expectation, it will receive credit from all fair-minded men.

Hence it is, that in our Parliament to-day, we find no Socialist faction, no element representing discontent with our form of government, no representatives of any sections of the community that consider themselves treated with injustice. What a contrast in this respect is the Parliament of Canada to the Legislatures of nearly every other country in which constitutional government prevails.

This is because Canadians are well governed, prosperous, and satisfied with the prudent guidance of their young country's rapid development. It is largely because of that large-visioned guidance that the Dominion is now so attractive to the best and most intelligent immigrants from other lands. To it we owe the filling up of new territory with a population of the finest character, that will maintain the ambitions which impel them and the conditions that attract them.

The worthy representative and well qualified leader of this great Liberal national life is the statesman who now asks the electors of Canada to pass judgment upon his record and his proposals.



THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA—NO. 2—THE SCOUTS.

A Series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jeffreys, representing the Conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

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What There is to Show for It

Where Increases in Expenditures Have Taken Place and the Returns Obtained Therefrom.

Expenditures on the public services of the country have been increased under the Laurier Government.

This, in varying forms, is one of the chief charges preferred by the Opposition against the Administration of the day.

The fact is admitted. Expenditures have grown. The amount spent on the ordinary running services is larger than it was twelve years ago; more has been spent, also, on what is called "capital account"—i.e., the construction of permanent public works.

**But have the people been burdened by the taxation imposed ?
Has the future of the country been darkened by the piling on of a
load of debt ? Are there returns to show for the money spent ?**

These are the questions in which the country is chiefly interested. These are the questions to which answers are herewith submitted.

THE ORDINARY SERVICES

Let us take first a few of the ordinary services of the country and see why increases in cost have taken place in these.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The expenditure on the postal service in the nine months ending with March, 1907, was \$300,000 greater than for the whole year of 1896. But this does not mean an added burden for the people. The domestic rate on letters has actually been reduced in the interval from three to two cents, and a letter can be sent from Vancouver to London to-day for two-thirds the charge imposed for sending from Toronto to Richmond Hill in 1896.

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

The sum of \$4,235,000 was transferred in the form of subsidies from the Dominion treasury to the treasuries of the various Provinces in 1896. In the short year of 1907 (nine months) the sum so transferred was \$6,745,000. Part of the increase was due to the creation of two new Provinces. Part of it followed upon an increase in the subsidies to the older Provinces. A portion of the surplus of which Mr. Whitney boasts comes from this source.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

On lighthouse and coastal service \$466,000 was spent in 1896. In the nine months ending with March, 1907, \$2,000,000 was expended. As a result of the increased outlay in lighting, coupled with the deepening and improvement in our waterways, the St. Lawrence route is capturing trade which formerly went via New York and Boston. More grain passed through Montreal in the last three months than through the combined rival American ports in the same time.

IMMIGRATION.

The expenditure on immigration in 1896 was \$120,000. In 1906 it was \$842,000. Large as a result of the greater outlay the number of farms in Western Canada increased from 54,000 in 1901 to 120,000 in 1906.

AGRICULTURE.

The outlay by the Agricultural Department was \$210,000 for the full year of 1896. In the nine months forming the short fiscal year of 1907 no less than \$625,000 was spent by the same department. But in the same time, and partly as the result of the increased spending, the value of farm exports increased by \$41,000,000.

MORE FOR QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The cost of the national quarantine service has grown from \$95,000 in 1896 to \$624,000 in 1906. Could money be better spent than in guarding against the invasion of disease from abroad?

The close of the fiscal year of the Dominion was changed in 1907 from June to March. Thus the statement of expenditure for the last year for which official figures are available covers nine months only.

THE LARGE EXPENDITURES

to every repressive, oppressive, and unsocial attempt to subvert the welfare and advancement of the community, in the interests of privileged classes. Nowhere have those great principles found fuller exemplification than in the administration of the present Dominion Government.

Hence it is, that in our Parliament to-day, we find no Socialist faction, no element representing discontent with our form of government, no representatives of any sections of the community that consider themselves treated with injustice. What a contrast in this respect is the Parliament of Canada to the Legislature of nearly every other country in which constitutional government prevails.

This is because Canadians are well governed, prosperous, and satisfied with the prudent guidance of their young country's rapid development. It is largely because of that large-visioned guidance that the Dominion is now so attractive to the best and most intelligent immigrants from other lands. To it, we owe the filling up of new territory with a population of the finest character, that will maintain the ambitions which impel them and the conditions that attract them.

The worthy representative and well qualified leader of this great Liberal national life is the statesman who now asks the electors of Canada to pass judgment upon his record and his proposals.

Donald was indifferent to the value of the West, except from the point of view of military defence. It can be shown that the bringing in of the West was a plank in the platform of a Liberal convention held in Toronto in 1857. But we live neither in 1857 nor in 1882, but in 1906. We are dealing with the present, and with the work done in the development of the West in the last twelve years, under the present Administration. If the Government had failed in the West, no excuse would have saved it from public condemnation. As it has succeeded beyond all expectation, it will receive credit from all fair-minded men.

THE TRAPPER



THE LUMBERMAN

OUTS.

the men who are engaged in it

duced in the interval from three to two cents, and a letter can be sent from Vancouver to London to-day for two-thirds the charge imposed for sending from Toronto to Richmond Hill in 1896.

the creation of two new Provinces. Part of it followed upon an increase in the subsidies to the older Provinces. A portion of the surplus of which Mr. Whitney boasts comes from this source.

is capturing trade which formerly went via New York and Boston. More grain passed through Montreal in the last three months than through the combined rival American ports in the same time.

IMMIGRATION.

The expenditure on immigration in 1896 was \$120,000. In 1906 it was \$842,000. Large-ly as a result of the greater outlay the number of farms in Western Canada increased from 54,000 in 1901 to 120,000 in 1906.

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The chief explanation of the increase in the total disbursements of the country is found in the outlay on great public works—works which will be of lasting benefit to the country.

PUBLICLY-OWNED RAILWAYS.

Between 1896 and the end of the fiscal year of 1907 over \$27,000,000 was expended on construction account of the Intercolonial and connected railways.

Up to the end of the same year over \$8,000,000 had been spent on the portion of the Transcontinental owned by the people.

The spending of this money has not only added to the country's transportation facilities, and so helped general trade; it has also increased the value of publicly-owned revenue-producing properties.

AID TO PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

In addition to the sums spent on publicly-owned railways, over \$18,000,000 has been expended in the form of subsidies to private railways. Some of these roads are providing transportation facilities for territory which otherwise would still be unoccupied. As a consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the Government, the length of all the railways in Canada has increased from 16,270 miles in 1896 to 22,452 in 1907, and the total of the capital invested in railways from \$890,000,000 to \$1,285,000,000.

CANAL EXPENDITURE.

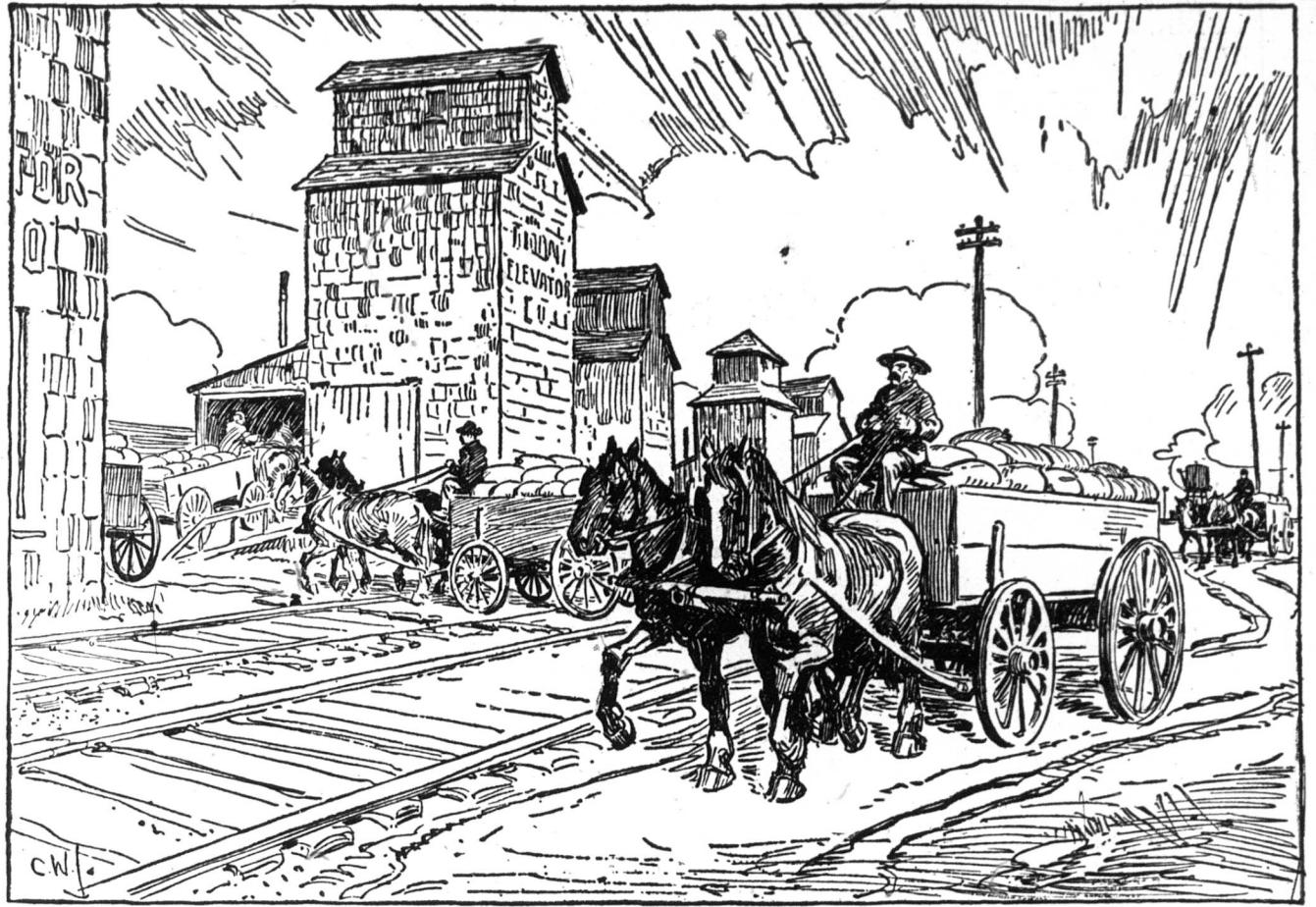
Over \$20,000,000 was spent in the ten years ending with 1906 on the St. Lawrence, Williamsburg, Welland, Trent, and Soulanges canals—an expenditure which, with the improved lighting service, is helping to make our waterways the great commercial artery of North America. About two-thirds of the capital expenditure on the Soulanges Canal, which has made it navigable for heavy freighters, has taken place under the present Government.

WITHOUT ADDED BURDENS

And, in accomplishing all this, only a trifle over five million dollars has been added to the public debt. In the previous eleven years over sixty-two millions was added to the national obligations.

While, too, more money has been spent, the rate of taxation has actually been lessened. In 1896 the average rate of Customs taxation on dutiable imports was nearly 30 per cent.; in 1907 it was 26 1-3 per cent. More money has been collected, but with less burden upon the taxpayers. A parallel case would be afforded by a growing town which, while actually lowering the rate on the dollar, increased its total revenue as a result of additions to the number of taxpayers and taxable property.

The money has been spent, but the country has obtained returns for the spending and the public burdens have been lessened rather than increased.



THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA.—NO. 3.—THE AMMUNITION WAGONS AND THE ARSENAL.

A series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jefferys representing the conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT

A Conservative Deficit Turned Into a Big Surplus Under Liberals, While Cost of Service to the Public Has Been Cut in Two.

Terrifying pictures are drawn of the graft and incompetence that characterize public undertakings. It is argued that as the work now done by national and municipal Governments is done badly, the field of their operations ought not to be enlarged. One department of Government in Canada that furnishes no material for such argument is the Post-Office. There was a time when it had a deficit of \$781,152. This was in 1896, the last year of the late Conservative Administration. To-day it has a surplus of \$1,101,827. Considering the nature of the service, and the enormous and sparsely settled territory which is covered, this result is truly remarkable.

The result is not obtained by unduly burdening the persons who use the mails. On the contrary, the service rendered in return for a postage stamp is probably better value than is obtained for any other expenditure of ours. Note the fact, too, that while the cost of living has been steadily augmented and almost every staple commodity has increased in price, the cost of transmitting letters and other

British Empire has been reduced from eight cents per pound to four cents per pound, or 50 per cent.

In connection with the last-mentioned reform the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux obtained from the British Postmaster-General a reduction of the rate of postage on British magazines and newspapers coming into Canada from eight cents per pound to two cents per pound.

Here is a record which will stand the severest test that could be applied to a private business undertaking, working under the stress of the most strenuous competition. Here we have a financial improvement of nearly two million dollars, combined with a reduction of one-third in the Canadian, American, and Imperial rate, of one-half the local rate, and a much

larger reduction in the case of newspapers and magazines. This is as if a railway company had increased its dividends to shareholders by nearly two millions, and had reduced its passenger rates from three cents to two cents, and had made corresponding or larger reductions in the freight tariff.

No Need for Surplus.

There is no reason why the surplus should be maintained, or why the Post-Office or any other department should do more than pay its way. The right use to make of the surplus is to improve the service. Upon this principle the Government is about to introduce rural mail delivery. The problem is more difficult in Canada than in England, in France, in Germany, or in the United States, for the reason that Canada is a land of enormous distances, with a very sparse population. Great Britain has an area of 120,000 square miles, about half the size of Ontario, with six times the population of all Canada. In the United States there is an area no larger than that of Canada to be served, but there is in the United States a population fourteen times as great as ours, and a revenue twenty times as great to bear the cost of the free rural mail delivery. Nevertheless the problem will be faced, and rural mail delivery introduced and extended as fast as the circumstances of the country will permit. It is a courageous step, and its effect will be greatly to improve the conditions of rural life in Canada.

SOME FACTS THAT STIR THE HEART

Figures of Canada's Growth Under Liberal Rule Cannot But Cause Rejoicing.

THE GOVERNMENT HELPED

Wise Encouragement of Industry and Immigration Were of Immense Benefit.

Every patriotic Canadian rejoices in the phenomenal prosperity that our country has enjoyed in recent years, and points with pride to the vast expansion of our industry and commerce. It would be absurd to argue that this growth has been entirely because our national affairs were administered by a Liberal Government. It is due in the main to the splendid opportunities which this country presents to enterprise and thrift, to the vast natural resources from which labor and skill may draw almost unlimited wealth.

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The drop letter rate was reduced from two cents to one cent.

The inland letter rate was reduced from three cents to two cents.

The letter rate from Canada to the United States was reduced from three cents to two cents.

Cut in Postal Rates.

The letter rate from Canada to Great Britain, and to every portion of the British Empire, has been reduced from five cents to two cents.

The rate on Canadian newspapers and periodicals sent from publishers in Canada to subscribers in Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire has been reduced from eight cents per pound to one-quarter of one cent per pound.

The rate on newspapers and periodicals sent by the general public in Canada to Great Britain and parts of the

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The total trade of the Dominion, that is, the aggregate of the value of the imports and exports of all kinds, money included, taken for the alternate years of the last twelve fiscal years of Conservative administration, is set out in the following table compiled from the latest report of the Department of Trade and Commerce:

	Under Conservative Regime.
1886	\$182,072,810
1888	189,965,778
1890	206,592,661
1892	227,594,105
1894	227,354,021
1896	228,272,279

Different in Recent Years.

These figures show a substantial advance, but nothing like what is shown by the figures for the alternate years of the twelve years that have elapsed since, during which a Liberal Government has been doing all in its power to promote the country's welfare. Here are the corresponding figures for this term:

	Under Liberal Regime.
1898	\$20,222,959
1900	367,237,528
1902	414,431,881
1904	404,985,567
1906	546,947,437
1908	638,380,291

Political economists used to argue that a country was disadvantaged by exporting more goods than it imported. This theory is not generally accepted now, but in any case, it could not apply to a new country into which was pouring a desirable immigration, because the mass of imports would include the possessions of the new comers, and also much of the capital in the form of both money and material which came to be used in the opening up and development of the country's resources.

Therefore Canada may well be congratulated upon the magnitude of her imports as well as upon her surplus products which we send to other countries. If we take the merchandise imports for the periods above set out, but choosing years at wider intervals for the sake of shortening our table, we obtain the following statement:

1. Under the Conservative regime.	
1888	\$87,101,144
1892	108,806,044
1896	112,985,490
2. Under Liberal Administration.	
1900	\$177,776,044
1904	211,055,678
1908	263,368,952

The lesson is obvious. It is simply that the methods adopted by the Liberal party for the encouragement of useful immigration, the facilitating of industry, the opening up of opportunities for agriculture and other wealth-producing operations, have all been more successful and effective than the policies which they replaced. It would be folly to abandon these methods, either to return to the old conditions of comparative stagnation, or to experiment with any new schemes which have not yet been even clearly formulated or explained.

It's Rural Mail Delivery Now

Liberal Government's Inspiring Record Is Continuing—Nothing in Borden's Claim.

The Government's plan of rural mail delivery is said to have been borrowed from Mr. Borden's Halifax platform. No great harm if it had been. No reason why the Government should refrain from doing a thing merely because Mr. Borden proposes it, but, as a matter of fact, the idea of rural mail delivery has been considered by the Post-Office Department under the present Government for many years. The advantages are undoubted, the expense is great, in a country having a small population scattered over an immense area. Consequently the Government has proceeded and will proceed with caution.

The charge that the policy of rural mail delivery is borrowed from Mr. Borden's Halifax platform would be more weighty if that policy represented a reversal of the general policy of the Government. It represents, not a reversal, but a continuation and development of the Government's policy. The Government has reduced the rates of postage and extended the service. To repeat:

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In addition to all this, the Government has converted a deficit of \$781,152 under Conservative management into a surplus of \$1,101,827. It has thus paved the way for rural mail delivery, and for other reforms, an enterprise which was impossible with a deficit of three-quarters of a million. It is possible where there is a surplus of a million dollars. It is easier to write the words "Rural Mail Delivery" in a political program than to administer a department in such a manner as to render rural mail delivery practicable.

SIR WILFRID READING A QUOTATION.





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Manufacturers Have Prospered Under Laurier

In no one line has progress been greater under the Laurier Government than it has in manufacturing. Workshops all over Canada have been veritable hives of industry in the last few years, and tall chimneys have been multiplied on every hand.

An improved transportation service, a vigorous immigration policy, and a revivified agriculture have had their natural effect in giving a stimulus to industrial enterprise. The table which follows, showing the capital employed in Canadian manufacturing, and value of output of factories, for the years 1900 and 1905 respectively, tells its own story.

FIGURES WHICH TELL OF EXPANSION

Capital employed in Canadian factories in 1900 . . .	\$446,000,000
Capital employed in Canadian factories in 1905	\$833,000,000
Increase in 5 years	\$387,000,000
Value of output of factories in 1900	\$481,000,000
Value of output of factories in 1905	\$706,000,000
Increase in 5 years	\$225,000,000

*All the figures given in these tables, save those relating to exports, are for establishments employing five hands and over.

The increase in the volume of goods produced in factories has been accompanied by a corresponding addition to the number of toilers employed.

Employes in Factories

Number employes in factories, 1900	339,000
" " " " 1905	383,000
Increase in five years	44,000

The aggregate increase in the five years, as shown by accompanying table, was 44,000—or equivalent, counting in dependants of workers and those to whom their wages give employment, to the crea-

tion of a city of 150,000 people.

The salaries and wages paid employes in Canadian factories, employing five hands or more, have grown from \$113,000,000 in 1900 to \$162,000,000 in 1905. Business men do not need to be told what a stimulus an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 in the annual wage bill of artisans gives to trade in all lines.

Wages and Salaries

Salaries and wages paid in 1900	\$113,000,000
" " " " 1905	162,000,000
Increase in five years	\$49,000,000

* In a table previously given the comparison was between salaries and wages in 1900 and wages alone in 1905. In this table the figures cover both salaries and wages in both years.

Ontario's Share in It

Capital employed in Ontario factories 1900	\$215,000,000
" " " " 1905	391,000,000
Increase in five years	\$176,000,000
Value output Ontario factories, 1900	\$241,000,000
" " " " 1905	361,000,000

Ontario has had her full share in the industrial revival which has taken place. Nearly half the increased capital employed in Canadian manufacturing, and over half the ad-

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Therefore Canada may well be congratulated upon the magnitude of her imports as well as upon her surplus products which we send to other countries. If we take the merchandise imports for the periods above set out, but choosing years at wider intervals for the sake of shortening our table, we obtain the following statement:

1. Under the Conservative regime.	
1888	\$100,671,628
1892	115,160,413
1896	105,361,161
2. Under Liberal Administration.	
1900	\$172,506,878
1904	243,590,019
1908	351,825,024

Increase in five years..... 44,000

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Increase in five years.....	\$120,000,000

Ontario has had her full share in the industrial revival which has taken place. Nearly half the increased capital employed in Canadian manufacturing, and over half the addition to the value of product turned out, is credited to this one Province.

In five Ontario cities the value of the output of factories has increased by a little over \$50,000,000 in five years. In no previous period in Canada's history has anything like such a record been achieved. All Ontario has benefited by this expansion. The cities named have felt the direct effect of the impulse given, and farmers have been enriched by supplying a market at their own doors.

Expansion in Ontario Cities

	Value Output 1900	Value Output 1905	Increase in 5 years
Toronto..	\$58,415,000	\$85,714,000	\$27,299,000
Hamilton..	17,122,000	24,625,000	7,503,000
London..	8,122,000	12,626,000	4,504,000
Ottawa..	7,638,000	10,641,000	3,003,000
Peterboro	3,789,000	11,566,000	7,777,000

The most convincing evidence of the success of the Laurier fiscal and general policy is seen in the leap in our exports of manufactured goods. A policy that has removed restrictions and given intelligent aid to manufacturers has placed our factories in a position to compete not only in the home market but in foreign countries as well. The proof is seen in the table, which tells of an increase in manufactured exports from \$10,000,000 in 1896 to \$28,500,000 in 1908.

THE EXPORT END OF IT

Export of manufactured products, 1896

\$10,000,000

Export of manufactured products, 1908

\$28,500,000

Increase in 12 years

\$18,500,000

The Best Assurance

of continued progress will be found in maintaining in power the Government under which such vast progress has already been made.

How Liberal Government Has Protected the Workers' Interests

Advanced Legislation for the Prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs Inaugurated.

CREDIT TO MR. W. L. M. KING

Probably the particular measure with which the name of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the distinguished civil servant who has just taken a plunge into politics in North Waterloo, is most closely identified, is the Lemieux Act. It is well understood, and the Minister of Labor has himself stated, that the measure is the direct result of recommendations made by Mr. Mackenzie King, as the result of his investigations into industrial disputes.

The particular aim of the Lemieux Act is to "aid" in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in certain industries. The Act does not undertake to "prevent" or to "settle" strikes and lockouts, but simply to "aid" in doing this.

* What It Does Not Do:

Nor does the Lemieux Act forbid striking. It simply requires that before a strike or lockout is commenced, the parties concerned shall have their case fully investigated before a Board established under the provisions of the Act, the theory being that, in nine cases out of ten, a strike is the result of misunderstandings which a frank and informal discussion, such as may take place before a Board, will remove.

The experience of eighteen months shows that this theory is well-grounded. Not less than 50 disputes have been referred under the Lemieux Act, and in only two cases after an investigation has taken place has a strike occurred, one exception being that of the Canadian Pacific machinists now in progress; and the second, that of coal miners at Springhill, N.S. In each of these cases the findings of the Board had been in the nature of a compromise, favoring some contentions of each party. The findings in each case also had been accepted by the company and refused by the men. In the case of the Springhill strike the men, after a strike of three months, returned to work on the findings of the Board, and work is now being conducted on the basis of those findings. In the case of the Canadian Pacific and its machinists, the company also put the findings of the Board into operation before the strike started. It will be generally admitted, however, that the amicable settlement of 48 out of 50 cases referred under the provisions of the Act is a very fair record, especially when it is taken into account that the machinery of the Act is new, and that the methods of working it best had to be learned by experience.

Strikes Averted.

In each of these 50 cases, the parties concerned made sworn statements that a strike or lockout would occur if the dispute was not settled by a reference under the Act. In all but two or three instances it was the strike, and not the lockout, that was declared to be impending, and it was the men who applied under the terms of the Act. In four or five cases the result is still pending. In all other cases but two the result of the reference has been to avert the threatened strike.

One example of the more important among the disputes arranged under the Act may be mentioned briefly. Seven thousand employees of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia applied for a Board. It was an open secret that the negotiations between the company and its employees had come to a deadlock, and that a strike of most disastrous character was pending. Neither side thought an amicable arrangement of the dispute possible, but the Act forbade a strike until a further settlement before a Board had been attempted. The machinery of the Act was applied by a tactful chairman, Prof. Shortt, recently appointed to the Civil Service Commission, and the result was a triumph over all difficulties and the conclusion of a two years' agreement. This one agreement



"I ACCEPT THE ISSUE."

"And Mr. Borden has said that purity is the issue in this campaign. If that be true, I accept the issue. If that be the challenge, I accept the challenge."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Niagara Falls,

ONTARIO LIBERALS WILL STRENGTHEN LAURIER

No Reason for Creating a Situation That Might Approach a Deadlock
—No Possible Chance of Conservative Victory in the Approaching Contest.

It is generally conceded that the net result of the election, outside of Ontario, will be to give a large majority to the Laurier Government. Conservative prophets hope, or profess to hope, that the Laurier majority elsewhere will be destroyed by an overwhelming Borden majority in Ontario, or so far reduced as to render it impossible to carry on government. By no possible figuring can they make out a substantial, working Conservative majority; the best they can figure out is a deadlock, or a condition approaching a deadlock. Even this result is conditioned upon the expectation of an overwhelming Borden majority in Ontario, a result which could be brought about only by a large body of Liberals voting for Conservative candidates, or staying away from the polls. Can Mr. Borden, or any of his friends, give the Liberals of Ontario a reason why they should weaken and embarrass their own leader, efface themselves, cease to play an influential part in the management of the affairs of Canada, and at the same time run the risk of creating a deadlock and throwing the

people of Ontario put an end to a deadlock. To-day they are virtually asked to create a deadlock, such as existed in Canada just before Confederation, or such as virtually existed in Ontario between 1898 and 1905. The consequences of the former deadlock were so serious that the remedy was found only in a vital change in the constitution of the country. As to the latter case, it would be conceded that the chief source of the evil was simply the numerical weakness of the Government, the fact that it could not command a working majority in the Legislature.

Will Strengthen Laurier.

Ontario Liberals might very well regard the result of the Provincial elections with resignation if not with entire satisfaction, because they put an end to a condition which was satisfactory neither to the party nor to the Province. But surely it is the height of unreason to expect that those Liberals who acquiesced in the giving of a great working majority to Whitney in Provincial affairs will seek to weaken and embarrass Laurier in Federal affairs, and to run the risk of creating a deadlock, such as was the main cause of trouble in Ontario before the change. A party may be asked to subordinate itself in order that the country may have peace and ordered

Liberalism Is Proud of the Prospective Minister of Labor,
Mr. W. L. M. King.

REFORM BLOOD IN HIS VEINS

In nominating Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberals of North Waterloo show regard for the future as well as the present. It is important to win the present election, and it is still more important to send to Parliament men who will uphold the basic principles of Liberalism, men who will not tamely follow but lead, men of originality and independence, who will bring to the Liberal party not merely a vote on a division but new ideas. There will be many elections after this, and many Parliaments, and Mr. King, as a young man, may be expected to take a part in public life for many years to come.

Mr. King is the grandson of one of the liberators of Canada. The part played by William Lyon Mackenzie and by Robert Baldwin and others in winning responsible government for Canada ought never to be forgotten. But Liberalism cannot afford to rest upon the achievements of the past. Those achievements ought to be, not reasons for inaction, but sources of inspiration for earnest endeavor, for new deeds of courage and sacrifice in the never-ending battle for the rights of the people. Responsible government was not the end but the beginning of that battle. It removed one great obstacle to self-government. Edmund Burke says that there never will be a time when liberty will not be obnoxious to certain classes and interests. Enemies of liberty are never tired of quoting Madame Roland's saying: "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" For one crime committed in the name of liberty a hundred have been committed in the name of authority, of privilege, and of class interest.

Mr. King's Training.

Mr. King has had a training which peculiarly fits him for the career of a tribune of the people. His regard for the people has not evaporated in sentiment. He has done things. He has been confronted with the difficulties which lie in the path of the advancement of the people, and has overcome them in a practical way. His friends will be deeply disappointed if he does not carry his popular sympathy and the fruits of his experience into his new career, and we do not believe that such disappointment awaits them.

We need have no anxiety as to the material progress of Canada. That progress is assured. The prosperity which we now enjoy is only an earnest of the prosperity to come. The resources of Canada, its fertile soil, its minerals, its forests, its water powers, have only been touched. But greater than all these things is the condition of the people of Canada, of the workers in the fields and the forests, the mines and the workshops.

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chinitists, the company also put the findings of the Board into operation before the strike started. It will be generally admitted, however, that the amicable settlement of 48 out of 50 cases referred under the provisions of the Act is a very fair record, especially when it is taken into account that the machinery of the Act is new, and that the methods of working it best had to be learned by experience.

Strikes Averted.

In each of these 50 cases, the parties concerned made sworn statements that a strike or lockout would occur if the dispute was not settled by a reference under the Act. In all but two or three instances it was the strike, and not the lockout, that was declared to be impending, and it was the men who applied under the terms of the Act. In four or five cases the result is still pending. In all other cases but two the result of the reference has been to avert the threatened strike.

One example of the more important among the disputes arranged under the Act may be mentioned briefly. Seven thousand employees of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia applied for a Board. It was an open secret that the negotiations between the company and its employees had come to a deadlock, and that a strike of most disastrous character was pending. Neither side thought an amicable arrangement of the dispute possible, but the Act forbade a strike until a further settlement before a Board had been attempted. The machinery of the Act was applied by a tactful chairman, Prof. Shortt, recently appointed to the Civil Service Commission, and the result was a triumph over all difficulties and the conclusion of a two years' agreement. This one agreement would have more than justified its existence on the statute book and the slight cost of administration. And this success is but one of more than two score similar successes that could be indicated, though they are not all of equal importance to that of the Dominion Coal Company. The former Deputy Minister of Labor may well be congratulated on being the author of a measure so beneficial to the industrial community of Canada.

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A Contrast, Not a Parallel.

The Toronto News says that Ontario ought to do this because Ontario gave Whitney an overwhelming majority, and is fairly well satisfied with the result. But surely the cases present a contrast rather than a parallel. In 1905

the people of Ontario put an end to a deadlock. To-day they are virtually asked to create a deadlock, such as existed in Canada just before Confederation, or such as virtually existed in Ontario between 1898 and 1905. The consequences of the former deadlock were so serious that the remedy was found only in a vital change in the constitution of the country. As to the latter case, it would be conceded that the chief source of the evil was simply the numerical weakness of the Government, the fact that it could not command a working majority in the Legislature.

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a tribune of the people, ~~and a leader~~ for the people has not evaporated in sentiment. He has done things. He has been confronted with the difficulties which lie in the path of the advancement of the people, and has overcome them in a practical way. His friends will be deeply disappointed if he does not carry his popular sympathy and the fruits of his experience into his new career, and we do not believe that such disappointment awaits them.

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Canada will have great cities, great in population and wealth, in huge factories and magnificent residences. But there is shame as well as pride in great cities. There are dark and filthy tenements. There are places where the natural and healthy instincts of childhood are repressed, and where stealthy vice may easily take the place of honest play. Canada, having before it the experience of the cities of the old world, and even of the United States, may guard against these evils. It may provide playgrounds, bathing facilities, cheap and easy access to woods and rivers and lakes, to places of health and beauty. But always let it be remembered that this work should be done as a matter, not of philanthropy, but of justice; that the workers of Canada are entitled, as a matter of right and justice, to share in the heritage of Canada. This is the work that lies before Liberalism to-day, just as responsible government was the work of the Liberals of seventy years ago. In this sense we hope to see William Lyon Mackenzie King carrying on the work of William Lyon Mackenzie.



THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA.—NO. 4.—THE FORTIFICATIONS.

A series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jefferys representing the conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

Workers' Interests

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Two Periods in Canada's History

The history of Canada of late years naturally divides itself into two chief periods—the dark days from 1881 to 1891, and later an era of brightness and prosperity which began shortly after 1896.

The Dark Days

The story of the ten years from 1881 to 1891 is burned into the memory of every Canadian of middle age. Debt was increasing, the burden of taxation

was growing, and there was nothing to show for it all. There was stagnation everywhere. Immigrants landed on our shores, but they passed through to the United States. Some people from older Canada

Population all Canada:	
1881	4,324,000
1891	4,833,000
Increase in ten years.....	509,000

moved to the Canadian West, but the trails were soon cut deep by a second movement across the border to the south. From factory towns and Ontario farms there was a steady exodus to the cities of the Republic. The whole country seemed smitten by blight, and gloom settled on all when the census of 1891 showed an increase of but half a million in all Canada in the previous ten years.

The Break of Dawn

A change came in the late nineties. Under a new and progressive Government the transportation service was improved and charges lowered; tariff

Population of Western Provinces:	
1901.....	419,000
1906.....	809,000
Increase in five years.....	390,000

anomalies were swept away, and trade helped rather than hindered; conditions were made such that our own people were glad to remain at home, and a vigorous campaign was inaugurated with a view of bringing the cream of the population from other lands to this. The result is seen in the figures given.

An increase in the population of three Provinces, in 5 years, not so muchless than that which took place in all Canada in 10 years.

They Are Producers

Nor has the stream of immigration which has poured into the West found its outlet in the towns. Most of it has gone upon the land—to till the soil. Nearly 130,000 immigrants from other countries settled on farms in the West during the five-year period ending with

Increase in Farm Population by Immigration

Immigrants arriving in Western Provinces and settling on farms in five years ending 1906:

Manitoba 18,000

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Nearly 130,000 immigrants from other countries settled on farms in the West during the five-year period ending with 1906. Of that total Manitoba received 18,000; Alberta, 45,000, and Saskatchewan, 66,000. It is to the wealth produced by

Increase in Farm Population by Immigration

Immigrants arriving in Western Provinces and settling on farms in five years ending 1906:

Manitoba	18,000
Alberta	45,000
Saskatchewan.....	66,000
Total.....	129,000

these new arrivals that a very great deal of the prosperity since enjoyed by all Canada is due.

Good Stock, All

So much has been said of the antics of a few fanatical Doukhobors that many have concluded these make up a large proportion of the new arrivals in the West. As a matter of fact the fanatics are a mere fraction even of the Doukhobors. The great bulk of the new arrivals from abroad who have settled on Western farms are of our own blood. Nearly one-sixth came from the British Isles. Almost one-half are from the United States. Considerable numbers, as shown by the adjoining table, came from the Scandinavian countries and Belgium. These are all good stock. Even the Galicians are proving industrious and frugal settlers, and are rapidly becoming assimilated with our own people. Indeed, competent observers predict that they will prove one of the very best elements in the new communities which are being molded in the West.

Where They Came From

This table shows the countries from which most of the 130,000 immigrant farmers who have settled in the West during the last five years came:

United States.....	60,000
Great Britain.....	21,000
Austro-Hungary	24,000
Norway-Sweden.....	7,000
Germany	4,500
Belgium and Denmark	1,000

The story of the two periods is before you, which do you prefer? A continuance of progress under an active, aggressive Government—a Government that does things—or return to a period of stagnation under a party, the abilities of which are exhausted in criticism.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

A Master Stroke on the Part of the Laurier Government.

MADE CANADA PRE-EMINENT

In Heart of the Empire—Had Marvelous Effect on English Nation.

RESULTING TRADE GROWTH

The Bond Between Dominion and Mother Land Greatly Strengthened by This Policy.

The Liberal party deserves the fullest credit for the diligence, wisdom, and success with which it has labored for the building up of trade between Canada and Great Britain. The pre-eminent position held by Canada in the British Empire is due, to a large extent, to the adoption of this wise policy. The preferential tariff in favor of British goods had a marvelous effect upon the hearts and minds of the English nation, and did much towards making Canada better known than before.

This policy was the more appreciated because it was voluntary on the part of Canada; not the result of any bargaining, but the spontaneous granting of special advantages to our co-citizens of the Empire. Nevertheless it did help our own country financially, so that our trade with Great Britain went up by leaps and bounds, and it opened up a new field for co-operation and mutual help to all the territorial divisions of the British Empire.

The resulting development of good-will and mutual respect is too well known to need any illustration or proof. It finds expression every day in business, literature, and inter-communication. Canada would not occupy so high a position as she does, were it not for the wisdom that planned, and the energy that carried through, the preferential tariff policy, which has brought money to our shores, enlarged our trade, and made the necessities of life cheaper for our own people.

Some idea of the effect of this policy, and other features of our present administrative system, upon the magnitude and trend of our business dealings with other communities, may be gathered from the following statements concerning the last fiscal year of Conservative rule, and the fiscal year which recently closed.

1. Total trade of Canada, that is the aggregate value of all Canadian imports and exports for years named:
1896 \$216,966,232
1908 638,880,291
2. Total trade with Great Britain, that is, the value of imports into Canada from Great Britain, and exports from Canada to Great Britain:
1896 \$95,542,416
1908 220,556,507
3. Imports from Great Britain to Canada:
1896 \$32,824,505
1908 64,280,000



THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA.—NO. 5.—THE COMMISSARIAT TRAINS.

A series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jefferys representing the conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

THIS COUNTRY DEMANDS ONLY MODERATE TARIFF

Work of Making Harmony, Which Laurier Has Been Doing in Racial Matters, Is Being Accomplished by Fielding in Fiscal Affairs.

In his Massey Hall speech, after referring to the work done by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in making harmony between men of different races and creeds, Mr. Fielding said that in the revision of the tariff it was necessary to work along somewhat similar lines. In the meetings of the Tariff Commission he sometimes adopted the plan of presenting the case against each delegation as it appeared. He would ask the manufacturer to consider the case of the consumer. He would remind the farmer that his prosperity was bound

up with the success of manufacturing industry.

The Minister of Finance intimated that unless this question was very carefully handled there was danger of a sectional conflict between the manufacturing East and the agricultural West. It is true that the West has manufacturing industries, and will have more. But, on the whole, agriculture will be for many years the dominant industry of the country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, and the people will be disposed to chafe against any restriction of

their liberty to buy their supplies where they please.

On the other hand, expression is sometimes given in the East to a feeling that the West has been built up by Eastern money and that Eastern manufacturers are entitled to a return in the form of a protective tariff which will insure them the Western market. Obviously this is a case for careful handling and moderation. If there were a demand for free trade, it might be necessary to remonstrate with the Western farmer. But in this part of Canada at least, the extreme against which it is necessary to guard shows itself in demands for great increases in the tariff. We must not push the West too hard, nor carry too far the contention that the East has put the West under a tremendous obligation by building railroads and bringing in immigrants. There is danger of provoking a reaction which will show itself in force as the growth of population causes the centre of political power to move westward. All protective tariffs rest upon the consent of the people, and Western Canada, which is thickly populated, would be a powerful addition to anti-protection sentiment. A moderate tariff is a political necessity in Canada; as much a political necessity as a policy of freedom and equality in religion.



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1896 \$95,542,446
1908 220,556,507

3. Imports from Great Britain to Canada:

1896 \$32,824,505
1908 94,362,283

4. Imports from United States to Canada:

1896 \$53,529,320
1908 79,125,167

The foregoing figures are most convincing evidence of the effect of the preferential tariff in directing into our commerce with Great Britain a great deal of business that would have benefited the United States instead of our motherland if the old Conservative policy had been continued. The fact that the result has been very beneficial to Canada is strikingly shown in the increasing market that we have found in England for our surplus products, as shown in the following statement:

Value of goods exported from Canada to Great Britain:

1896 \$ 62,717,941
1908 126,194,124

Originally the form of the preferential tariff was a reduction of one-eighth in the customs duties levied upon goods coming from Great Britain. Later on, the reduction was changed to one-quarter of the duty, and subsequently the preference was so adjusted as to be not only advantageous to Great Britain, but also adapted to encourage Canadian industry. On the whole, the preference now averages about one-third of the general customs rate.

The preferential tariff is only one of a number of reforms that have already been achieved by the Liberal party, such as reduction of postal rates, anti-dumping legislation, suppression of the opium traffic, civil service reform, extensions of Provincial boundaries, cold storage facilities, and many other public benefits, all in line with the sound progressive principle of government for the good of all. The interests of the whole community, not special favors for any class, is the object for which the Liberal party exists and strives.

THE CHARGES VARY.

Some Borden Supporters Want One Thing, Some Another.

Mr. Thomas Doherty of Sarnia, is put forward by the Conservative press as a lifelong Liberal, who cannot support the Laurier Government because of its tariff policy. Those who are familiar with the usual line of attack on the Government will naturally suppose that Mr. Doherty is a free trader or a revenue tariff man, who is

against the Borden Government said that in the revision of the tariff it was necessary to work along somewhat similar lines. In the meetings of the Tariff Commission he sometimes adopted the plan of presenting the case against each delegation as it appeared. He would ask the manufacturer to consider the case of the consumer. He would remind the farmer that his prosperity was bound

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voking a reaction which will show itself in force as the growth of population causes the centre of political power to move westward. All protective tariffs rest upon the consent of the people, and Western Canada, when thickly populated, would be a powerful addition to anti-protection sentiment. A moderate tariff is a political necessity in Canada; as much a political necessity as a policy of freedom and equality in religion.



THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA.—NO. 6.—THE VOLUNTEERS.

A series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jefferys representing the conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

aggrieved because the tariff was not sufficiently reduced, and who thinks that in this respect the Liberal platform of 1893 has not been carried out.

Not at all. Mr. Doherty is a high tariff man, who thinks that the Liberal Government has gone too far toward carrying out the Liberal platform of 1893. Formerly a low tariff advocate, he finds in the advanced conditions of the country the need for an alteration of policy. He believes that adequate protection would in a few years give Canada a population of twenty millions. "Vote for the party which favors the protection of your industries."

Thus the Liberal Government is blamed for carrying out the platform of 1893, and for not carrying it out. It is blamed because the tariff is too high and because the tariff is too low. What sort of tariff policy is likely to emanate from a party which takes these opposite positions?

THE TWO RECORDS.

Figures Show Striking Contrast Between Liberal and Conservative Rule.

"The Conservatives spent money when they did not have it to spend; we spent it when we did have it to spend."

This sentence from Mr. Fielding's Massey Hall speech puts in the briefest and clearest possible form the difference between the financial record of the Laurier Administration and the Conservative Administrations which preceded it.

In the eleven years subsequent to 1896 the entire outlay of the Laurier Government—including the vast expenditures on great public works, as well as the cost of the ordinary services of the country—was met out of current revenue with the exception of a little over five million dollars. In the eleven years preceding 1896 the Conservatives, with a great deal less spent on permanent public improvements, were obliged to borrow sixty-two million dollars in order to make ends meet.

THE LIBERAL TARIFF HELPED PROSPERITY

Tupper's Gloomy Predictions Did Not Come True—As Liberals Would Have Been Blamed for Adversity, They Should Get Full Credit for Prosperity.

In 1897, when the first Fielding tariff

was submitted to Parliament, Sir

Charles Tupper, then leader of the Con-

servative Opposition, said "the indus-

tries of this country are already para-

lyzed, while honorable members gloat

over the destruction of Canadian in-

dustry. I was reading the wall, the

sorrowful wall, of these industries in

the Montreal Gazette, where one manu-

facturer after another declared that

those industries were ruined, that

their mills might close, and that they

saw staring them in the face a return

to the deplorable state of things that

existed when the hon. gentleman who

last addressed the House was in charge

of the fiscal policy of this country. I

say that a deeper wrong was never

inflicted upon Canada. So far from re-

joicing at it from a party standpoint,

I deplore from the bottom of my heart

the ruin that is going to be inflicted

upon the best interests of Canada, and

upon its great industries."

As Sir Charles Tupper really and sin-

cerely deplored from the bottom of his heart the ruin that he saw in the future, he must be now rejoicing at the dispelling of his fears. In five years of Liberal Government the capital invested in manufacturing industries was increased by \$387,000,000, the wages were increased by \$48,906,000, the value of products from \$225,393,000. In twelve years of Conservative administration the exports of manufactures were \$69,000,000. In twelve years of Liberal administration the exports of manufactures were \$214,000,000.

Suppose Sir Charles Tupper's fears had been realized. Does anyone suppose for one moment that the Liberal Government would not have been held responsible for every ruined industry, every deserted factory, every desolated workman's home in the land? Practically nothing else would have been talked of. The Liberal Government would have been smashed as the MacKenzie Government was smashed in 1878. Then is it fair that a Liberal Government shall bear the burden of adversity, and shall have no share in the credit for prosperity?



THE COMMISSARIAT TRAINS.
conquest of Canada for civilization and

their liberty to buy their supplies where they please.

On the other hand, expression is sometimes given in the East to a feeling that the West has been built up by Eastern money and that Eastern manufacturers are entitled to a return in the form of a protective tariff which will insure them the Western market. Obviously this is a case for careful handling and moderation. If there were a demand for free trade, it might be necessary to remonstrate with the Western farmer. But in this part of Canada at least, the extreme against which it is necessary to guard shows itself in demands for great increases in the tariff. We must not push the West too hard, nor carry too far the contention that the East has put the West under a tremendous obligation by building railroads and bringing in immigrants. There is danger of provoking a reaction which will show itself in force as the growth of population causes the centre of political power to move westward. All protective tariffs rest upon the consent of the people, and Western Canada, when thickly populated, would be a powerful addition to anti-protection sentiment. A moderate tariff is a political necessity in Canada, as much a political necessity as a policy of freedom and equality in religion.



Canada's Onward March

Phenomenal Advance Under Laurier in All Lines of Industrial Enterprise

The figures which follow give in succinct form the story of Canada's progress, in the principal lines of industrial enterprise, under the Laurier Government. Where possible comparison has been made between 1896 and the latest year for which statistics are available. In some cases, as in manufacturing, it has been impossible to do this, as 1896 was not a "census year."

The whole story is one of amazing advancement and marvelous development under the most progressive Government that has ever held power in Canada.

EXPANSION OF COMMERCE

Total trade, 1896	\$217,000,000
Total trade, 1908	\$598,000,000
Increase	\$381,000,000
Exports. Canadian products, 1896	\$106,000,000
Exports. Canadian products, 1908	\$247,000,000
Increase	\$141,000,000

The above are figures which speak. And they do not lie. They tell in a word of the wonderful expansion which has taken place in our trade with other countries in the twelve years the Laurier Government has been in power.

In 1896 the aggregate of our exports to and imports from other countries, exclusive of coin and bullion, was \$217,000,000.

In 1908 the aggregate was \$598,000,000.

The increase in the twelve years was **\$381,000,000**.

The increase in 1908 over the total trade of 1896 was **\$164,000,000**.

Taking our export trade alone the showing is equally satisfactory. The exports of Canadian products in 1896 were valued at \$106,000,000. The exports of like products in 1908 reached a value of \$247,000,000. The increase in this case was \$141,000,000.

GROWTH IN THE WEST

Immigrants arriving in West and settling on farms in five years, 1891-95	22,232
Immigrants arriving in West and settling on farms in five years, 1901-6	128,800
Acres put in crop in 1895 by immigrants arriving in previous 5 years	403,189
Acres put in crop in 1906 by immigrants arriving in 5 years prior to that date	1,452,791

"Growth" is scarcely the word to describe the onward rush which has characterized the West of late years. Stagnation has given place to abounding progress. Despair has made way for compelling hope. It is really a new West that exists to-day. At the end of 1895 less than 23,000 immigrants, who had arrived during the previous five years, were settled on Western farms. In 1906 the number of immigrants so settled, who had arrived subsequent to 1900, was 128,800. In the addition to crop acreage resulting from immigrant labor the result is equally remarkable.

RAILWAYS KEEP PACE

Mileage in operation, 1896	16,270	22,452
Mileage in operation, 1907		
Passengers Carried, 1896	14,810,000	32,137,000
Passengers Carried, 1907		
Tons Freight Moved, 1896	24,266,000	53,886,000
Tons Freight Moved, 1907		

The mileage of Canadian railways in 1907 was about 40 per cent. in advance of that of 1896. The expansion in traffic was vastly greater, passenger travel having much more than doubled while the volume of freight was well nigh trebled.

MINES YIELD OF THEIR RICHNESS

Value Output of Mines in 1901	\$48,000,000
Output of same in 1907	\$86,000,000

To the progressive policy pursued in the Yukon, the opening up of the Crow's Nest Pass region, and the wise course followed along other lines, is largely due the fact that Canada, as shown by the figures just given, is rapidly taking her place among the foremost producers of the world in the riches of the mine.

MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT

Value of output of factories in 1901	\$481,000,000
Value of output of factories in 1906	\$718,000,000
Salaries and wages paid in factories, 1901	\$118,000,000
Wages paid in factories, 1906	\$184,000,000

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

conquest of Canada for civilization and

TARIFF PROSPERITY

Not Come True—As Liberals
for Adversity, They Should
for Prosperity.

cerely deplored from the bottom of his heart the ruin that he saw in the future, he must be now rejoicing at the dispelling of his fears. In five years of Liberal Government the capital invested in manufacturing industries was increased by \$387,000,000, the wages were increased by \$48,906,000, the value of products from \$225,833,000. In twelve years of Conservative administration the exports of manufactures were \$69,000,000. In twelve years of Liberal administration the exports of manufactures were \$214,000,000.

Suppose Sir Charles Tupper's fears had been realized. Does anyone suppose for one moment that the Liberal Government would not have been held responsible for every ruined industry, every deserted factory, every desolated workman's home in the land? Practically nothing else would have been talked of. The Liberal Government would have been smashed as the MacKenzie Government was smashed in 1878. Then is it fair that a Liberal Government shall bear the burden of adversity, and shall have no share in the credit for prosperity?

the end of 1900 less than 20,000 immigrants, who had arrived during the previous five years, were settled on Western farms. In 1906 the number of immigrants so settled, who had arrived subsequent to 1900, was 128,800. In the addition to crop acreage resulting from immigrant labor the result is equally remarkable.

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Wages paid in factories, 1906		\$184,000,000

With the opening up of the West, the growth in wealth due to the expansion of our foreign trade, and enlarged mineral development, new life has been infused into manufacturing enterprises as well. Development along this line has been aided, too, by the wisdom shown in so readjusting the tariff as to relieve consumers and manufacturers alike of hampering restrictions previously imposed.

BANKS GROWING WITH THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

Bank capital paid up, 1896	\$62,000,000	
Bank capital paid up, 1907		\$96,000,000
Notes in circulation, 1896	\$31,000,000	
Notes in circulation, 1907		\$75,000,000
Deposits, 1896	\$193,000,000	
Deposits, 1907		\$655,000,000

The financial interests have felt the momentum which has been given to all lines of industrial enterprise. As a result the volume of bank notes in circulation has much more than doubled, while the prosperity of the country generally is shown by the swelling of the funds on deposit in chartered banks from \$193,000,000 to \$655,000,000.

ONWARD MARCH IN INSURANCE

Fire Insurance at risk, 1896	\$845,000,000	
Fire Insurance at risk, 1907		\$1,615,000,000
Income Straight Life Companies, 1896	\$ 10,000,000	
Income Straight Life Companies, 1907		\$37,000,000

The story of progress in banking is duplicated in that which sets forth the expanding business of insurance companies. Notwithstanding the wonderful growth of mutual fire and life insurance organizations, the amount at risk by regular fire companies has almost doubled in eleven years, while the income of straight life companies has increased well nigh four fold.

ENLARGED POSTAL SERVICE

Post-offices in existence, 1896	9,108	
Post-offices in existence, 1908		11,823
Letters carried, 1896	116,000,000	
Letters carried, 1908		396,000,000
Value money orders issued, 1896	\$18,000,000	
Value money orders issued, 1908		\$55,000,000

The abounding activity in all industrial lines has naturally called for an extension of the country's postal facilities. The demand has been fully met by the progressive Government now in power. Nearly 3,000 new post-offices have been established in twelve years, and such provision has been made for meeting the demands of the people that considerably over three times the number of letters were carried in 1908 that were carried in 1896. Now another and most important further step is being taken by providing for the organization of a rural mail delivery service. Truly,

THE NAME OF LAURIER STANDS FOR THE GREATER CANADA

A SPLENDID SPEECH BY CANADA'S FINANCE MINISTER, MR. FIELDING

Review of Liberal Government's Record Contrasted With That of Conservatives.

HARD FACTS DRIVEN HOME

Startling Figures Presented to Give Idea of What Really Has Been Done.

The address of Hon. W. S. Fielding at Massey Hall, in Toronto, was one of the most convincing campaign utterances that have been heard in Toronto in many a day. He began by dispersing the Opposition illusion that the Conservatives would gain a victory.

"I can't imagine," he said, "when I recall the splendid spirit which I have found among the Liberals of Ontario, I can't imagine, I say, what in the world has got into the heads of our Tory friends when they say that they are going to sweep the country."

He declared that "twelve years of the best government that Canada has ever enjoyed" should be a sufficient answer to Conservative ambitions.

Mr. Fielding did not waste much time on the scandal-mongering campaign of his opponents, for one reason, as he explained, that those opponents apparently wished him to do so. "In a game of politics," he said, "a noble game, so long as it is honorably played, there is a rule well laid down for one's guidance: 'Find out what your opponents want you to do—and don't do it.' They want us to occupy our time with the petty discussions which take their own attention. They do not wish us to draw the attention of the public to our splendid record."

Conservatives Laid No Charge.

Mr. Fielding was far from saying that a charge of graft was necessarily to be considered petty, but with an expenditure of one hundred million dollars, it was necessary to employ an army of people, differing, of course, in capability, zeal, and honesty. He would not say, therefore, that there might not be room for criticism of details, "but," he continued, "whenever you hear the song that Ministers at Ottawa are corrupt, remember this vitally important fact, that down to this moment no charge of corruption has been laid against any member of the Laurier Administration."

No man in the Opposition ranks had had the courage to make charges on the floor of the House and demand an investigation. They had cast suspicion on a number of officials, mostly Tory appointees. If there had been merely mistakes, there would be leniency shown; if wilful corruption, the officials would go.

Total, Per Year
1878-1896 \$85,500,000 \$5,000,000
1896-1908 410,000,000 84,000,000

These were the startling figures presented by Mr. Fielding when his discussion turned upon the commercial progress of the Dominion. The Conservatives used to boast, he pointed out, that in eighteen years of administration they had increased the trade of Canada by sixty-six and one-half million dollars. Perhaps, after all, the achievement was a creditable one. If the Liberals had proceeded at the same rate they would have to show to-day that they had increased the wealth of Canada by \$45,000,000 since taking office twelve years ago. If they did this, the Conservatives would have to say, "Well, you are all right; you have done as well as we did." What was the fact? "The increase in trade has been not forty-five but four hundred and eleven million dollars." (Prolonged cheers.)

"Adequate Protection."

The leader of the Opposition had asked for "adequate protection." Mr. Fielding did not know what that meant; he did not think his audience did; he was sure Mr. Borden didn't.

He was tempted, however, to quote the retort of the Hon. Mr. Paterson to

POINTS FROM MR. FIELDING'S SPEECH.

"Remember this vitally important fact, that down to this moment no charge of corruption has been laid against any member of the Laurier Administration."

"There may be a certain amount of patronage, but I do not subscribe to the doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils.' The public service of this country is not a part of the spoils given over from one party to the other. So long as a man is faithful, I do not mean politically faithful, but so long as he is loyal to his duty and does it faithfully, he is a free man under the Liberal Government."

"The miser is not an economist,

Economy means the application of money to some good purpose for the development of this great country."

"If we have given you a \$100,000,000 budget we have given you a \$100,000,000 country."

"Mr. Foster is trying to persuade you to return to the conditions of 1896, when you did not pay so much into the treasury because you did not have so much to pay it with."

"The time is coming when the men west of the Great Lakes will control the destinies of Canada."

"The best kind of trade is that in which both parties get a square deal."

slaughter prices, were also given warm applause.

Surplus and Deficits.

Average yearly Conservative deficit, \$415,000.

Average yearly Liberal surplus, \$9,500,000.

"A strong, wholesome, sound commercial policy," said Mr. Fielding, "was accompanied by a sound policy of finance." He proceeded to prove it.

Mr. Foster had cried out in 1896 that the country would go to the "damnation bow-wow's." Never a year that Foster was in Parliament, and when he was out of it there was usually someone else to take up the cry, that he did not yell "Wolf, wolf!" in connection with the Liberal finances. Then, as the end of the year, the Liberals would show a surplus. The Conservative deficit had averaged \$415,000 per year in the twelve years preceding 1896. Since then the Liberals had averaged, not a deficit, but a surplus, of \$9,500,000 per year. Of course, if this surplus was the result of increased taxation it had no right to exist. But taxation had been lowered. The Government fixed the rate, not the amount, the latter depending on consumption. As a matter of fact, the Customs taxation per \$100 worth of goods imported in 1896 compared as follows with the same taxation now:

1896. \$18.28
1908. 15.66

Decrease..... \$2.62
If the Conservative rate of taxation had been continued, the people of Canada would have paid \$54,000,000 more than they did pay.

1879-1888, per year..... \$8,500,000

1896-1908, per year..... 1,500,000

With these figures the Hon. Mr. Fielding disposed of the public debt charges. A young country like Canada, he contended, must be expected to add to its public debt, and with the wonderful progress made it would not have been a matter for wonder if the old rate of increase had been kept up. The disparity between Liberal and Conservative records in this regard, however, had been even greater than it would seem on the face of it, for the debt is a burden only in proportion to the number of shoulders which have to bear the burden. For eighteen years the Conservatives brought in immigrants at the rate of 50,000 people per year; for twelve years the Liberals had brought them in at the rate of 150,000 per year. As a result the debt in 1896 of a little over \$50 per head

had been reduced to \$40 and a fraction per head to-day.

Misers Versus Economists.

"They say we spend more money. They spent money when they didn't have it to spend; we spent money when we did have it to spend. The miser is not an economist. Economy means the application of money to some good purpose for the development of this great country."

In twelve years preceding 1896 the Conservatives spent on capital account \$94,000,000, but they added \$76,000,000 to the debt, "and there it is, and you'll pay interest on it forever."

In twelve years the Liberals spent a greater sum on capital account, no less than \$163,000,000, but they added only \$19,000,000 to the debt. That was the difference.

In 1896 there were 16,000 immigrants; in 1907, 260,000—two Provinces the size of Prince Edward Island every year. Some undesirables came. It was inevitable. But the great progress of the last few years rested, in great measure, on the tremendous influx to the West.

The Crow's Nest Pass.

"I shall venture to say a few words about the Crow's Nest Pass Railway," said Mr. Fielding, amidst some amusement. "I am not concerned in the attack on the Toronto Globe; it has shown that it can take care of itself. But I am concerned if two millions of dollars were taken unjustifiably. I am concerned if certain men, friends of the Liberal party, got possession of coal lands and made themselves millionaires. I am also concerned with the position of the Opposition on this question. They talk of the chloroforming of the public. Who chloroformed Sir Charles Tupper? Who chloroformed Mr. Foster? Who chloroformed Mr. Borden? He was in the House at the time of the so-called 'deal,' and never opened his mouth till twelve years after it was all over. He says that the facts were all known. If he knew them and was silent, is he the kind of man you want to make Premier of this country? (Cheers and laughter.)

"It took two sides to make a deal. If two millions were stolen, who got the swag? It was to the C. P. R. that the money was paid. Now, the C. P. R. was a large body of people scattered all over Canada, but particularly a small group of men in Toronto and Montreal. And one of the nearest and perhaps dearest to the audience was

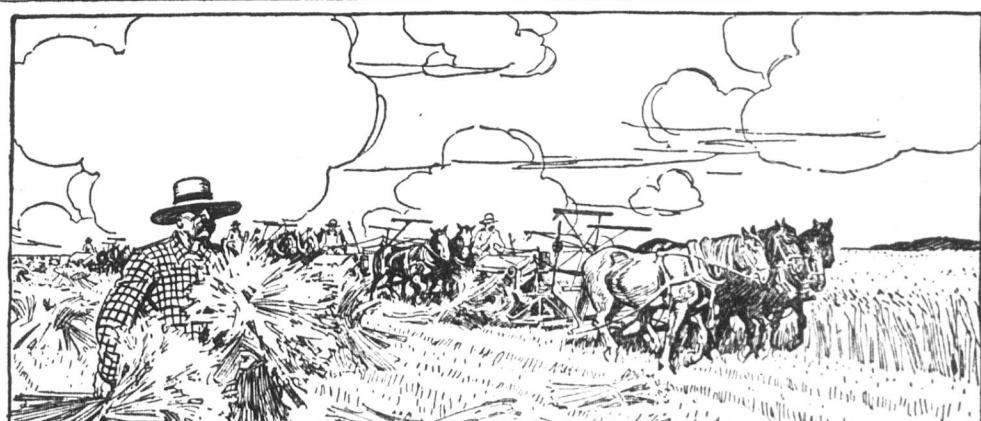


HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Canada's Minister of Finance.

Mr. E. B. Osler. He did not want to say that Mr. Osler was a boodler or a thief, but Mr. Borden said that this, that he called a corrupt transaction, was between Mr. Osler and his colleagues and the Government.

"What a magnificent opportunity for my friend, Mr. Amos, and his peep show," said Mr. Fielding. "Ladies and gentlemen, we have here, secured at enormous expense, the greatest picture in the world, which I will now show to you. Click! Behold the original checks signed by the Roman hand-writing of the Finance Minister. Click! Here behold the smiling features of Mr. Osler! Here's the man who carried off the swag!" (Uproarious laughter and applause.)

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Total. Per Year.

1878-1896 .. \$65,500,000 \$35,000,000
1896-1906 .. 411,000,000 34,000,000

These were the startling figures presented by Mr. Fielding when his discussion turned upon the commercial progress of the Dominion. The Conservatives used to boast, he pointed out, that in eighteen years of administration they had increased the trade of Canada by sixty-six and one-half million dollars. Perhaps, after all, the achievement was a creditable one. If the Liberals had proceeded at the same rate they would have to show to-day that they had increased the wealth of Canada by \$45,000,000 since taking office twelve years ago. If they did this, the Conservatives would have to say, "Well, you are all right; you have done as well as we did." What was the fact? "The increase in trade has been not forty-five but four hundred and eleven millions." (Prolonged cheers.)

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The leader of the Opposition had asked for "adequate protection." Mr. Fielding did not know what that meant; he did not think his audience did; he was sure Mr. Borden didn't.

He was tempted, however, to quote the retort of the Hon. Mr. Paterson to a man who had contended that it was still the N.P. which is making Canadians rich. "Then," said Mr. Paterson, "the Liberal Government apparently understands it better and turns it to better account." (Laughter.) "The Conservatives may have invented the machine, but they were never able to make it go." (Prolonged cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's work as the great unifier, the bringer of peace among different factions and creeds, was touched on also by Mr. Fielding. "It is one of the greatest subjects of pride of our great leader," he said, "no nobler task could be undertaken by a public man, and no task could be more nobly carried out." (Cheers.)

"And I, too, have a desire to be a conciliator in another field, a more lonely field, perhaps, in that of tariff management. I have hoped by it to bring together different interests, to put down sectional jealousies. This is the aim of the Liberal tariff, and to that I wish to devote my time as our beloved leader has devoted his to the noble work of conciliating nationalities and creeds.

"Canada is to-day, and will remain for many years, an agricultural country. In time great manufactures may arise in the West. To-day it is growing rapidly, and the day is not far distant when the men west of the great lakes will control the destinies of Canada. Is it wise to embroil the East and the West, to antagonize the manufacturer of the West against the manufacturer of the East? That is possible yes, it is probable, unless caution be observed."

Tariff Commission.

When the tariff was revised two years ago men from all over Canada in every occupation were consulted on tariff improvement. The result had been a unifying process, a better understanding among the different classes. He had been inclined to take the opposite view-point to every delegation that he met, for the purpose of argument. He had said to the farmer: "You must consider the rights of the manufacturers, who make what you need" and to the manufacturer, "You must consider the interests of the Western farmer, who thinks that these taxes are pressing upon him." So in such work as that much good would result to both sides, and all to the Government. The Conservatives themselves had received benefit from it he thought, for when our tariff scheme was brought down it was passed without a division.

Speaking of the British preference, Mr. Fielding said that the Conservatives had been talking about it for years, but had done nothing.

"They were in favor of mutual preference, but in that we could deal with only one side of it, our side. The other end rests with the Mother Country. The Laurier Government had taken the step that resulted in the establishment of the mutual preference, so far as it could be done by Canada.

"One great nation of the earth made the mistake of thinking that she could snub Canada, but when the German surtax was imposed, Germany found that Canada was becoming a nation, and could take care of herself." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Fielding's remarks in the Anti-Dumping regulations of the Government, aimed at the protection of Canadian industries against United States

Fielding disposed of the public debt charges. A young country like Canada, he contended, must be expected to add to its public debt, and with the wonderful progress made, it would not have been a matter for wonder if the old rate of increase had been kept up. The disparity between Liberal and Conservative records in this regard, however, had been even greater than it would seem on the face of it, for the debt is a burden only in proportion to the number of shoulders which have to bear the burden. For eighteen years the Conservatives brought in immigrants at the rate of 60,000 people per year; for twelve years the Liberals had brought them in at the rate of 150,000 per year. As a result the debt in 1896 of a little over \$50 per head

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THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA.—NO. 7.—THE ATTACK.

A series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jefferys representing the conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

What the Fielding Tariff Has Done for Toronto

Figures Showing What the Actual Growth Has Been in Industry and Population—A Few Years Under a Business Administration Has Borne Rich Fruit.

The city of Toronto furnishes a capital illustration of the development that has been going on during the past twelve years. A great railway centre, a distributing point, a manufacturing city, Toronto feels quickly, and promptly responds to, any general national prosperity or depression. The city had a phenomenal though not wholly substantial development, reaching a climax about fifteen years ago. There came a reaction, beginning in the early nineties, and there was a heavy shrinkage in values, until about 1898-9. Then another change came, under the conditions of prosperity which began to prevail shortly after the advent to power of the Liberal party, and ever since the growth has been remarkable for its rapidity and its substantial character.

Some of the results attained are very instructive, as for example the increase of population, which, according to the records of the Assessment Department, rose from 199,043 in 1900 to 272,600 for 1907. Here is a table showing the assessment on which the city's tax rate has been struck for the years therein named:

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
\$124,992,959	135,844,955	142,328,897	167,411,673	206,058,990			

Another evidence of accelerating progress is to be found in the record of building permits issued. The following statement gives the value of the new structures and the improvements which these permits authorize for different years of the same period:

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
\$1,888,066	3,854,923	5,896,120	13,160,398	14,225,800			

The growth of street railway traffic, which is a good index to business activity and general prosperity, is shown in the following table giving the revenue derived by the city from its share of the Toronto Railway Company's receipts:

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
\$191,128.10	235,447.21	323,385.62	427,408.56	500,601.24			

A very interesting item of information is contained in a bulletin issued last year by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa, giving information concerning manufacturing industries, and which shows that in the interval between the years 1900 and 1905 the progress of these industries in Toronto showed the following results:

No. of establishments	1900	1905
Employees	847	935
Capital invested	\$52,114,042	\$66,520,098
Salaries and wages	15,505,466	21,550,793
Value of products	58,415,498	85,714,278

Out of the many other classes of interesting statistical information that might be presented, illustrating the same cheering progress, only one other table will now be submitted. It gives the value of the imports entered at the port of Toronto and the amount of clearings reported by the Bank Clearing House Association. They are as follows:

Imports	Clearings
\$38,803,016	\$625,228,306
42,971,437	80,748,260
53,194,083	1,047,490,701
67,496,446	1,228,905,517

Bare figures, however, convey little information concerning the marvelous improvement which this city has made. The prosperity they indicate is the foundation on which has been erected a great structure of metropolitan life, opportunity, and social and educational advantage. There are over two hundred churches, the Provincial University with associated colleges that have acquired a continental fame, primary and secondary schools of high character and splendid records of success. Hospitals and other charitable institutions are on a commensurate scale. Gardens, parks, theaters, and the city's far famed Exhibition provide ample entertainment. Art and literature flourish, and generally speaking, few cities of equal magnitude have such a high average of comfort, and so little of contrasting poverty. Our citizens have reason to be both proud and grateful in view of the superior advantages they enjoy.



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What the Name of Laurier Stands For

Material Progress, Canadian Unity, and a Sane Imperialism.

What the name of Laurier stands for is clearly and briefly stated in the following extracts from speeches delivered by the Premier during the present campaign:

UNITY OF LOCAL AND IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM.

Our policy is Imperial unity based on local autonomy. As part of that policy we have relieved the motherland of the necessity of expenditure for the maintenance of garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt. As another part we have established the British preference. While we are Canadians first, last, and all the time, we are part and parcel of the British Empire. The supreme inspiration is to have a bond of union between the motherland and the daughter nation. This is the policy which I commend to you, my fellow-countrymen.

THE PROPER TEST OF ECONOMY.

What is, after all, the criterion by which to ascertain whether, in private or in public life, there had been extravagant expenditure? There is one easy criterion. If a man has a certain income and spends within that income he cannot be called extravagant. But if a man spends beyond his income, then he becomes extravagant.

I think I may give a lesson in finance to Mr. Foster from Charles Dickens, from the character of Micawber. Like Mr. Foster, Micawber was always in difficulties, and always waiting for something to turn up, and also he was fond of giving good advice. The advice he gave to David Copperfield was to keep his expenses within his income, in these words: "Annual income, £20; expenditure, £19 6s; result, happiness; income, £20; expenditure, £20 6s; result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the god of day goes down upon the dreary sea, and in short, you are forever floored, as I am."

What has been the record of the Liberal Government, which has been accused by Mr. Foster of extravagance? That record is that for the last twelve years except one we have had surpluses. We had not a

WHAT THE PREFERENCE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The British preference has done three things: First of all it has given, especially to the farmers, a substantial measure of relief from taxation. Next it has opened the British markets to our productions. You will say the British market was open to us before, and it is true; but there is such a thing as sentiment even in trade, and when the British public saw the attitude of the Canadian people they opened the door wider. There was another thing. It is an inspiration, an example for the whole British world. It has become part and parcel of the British Empire of which we are a part. It has been accepted in New Zealand, by Australia, and even by South Africa. It has been accepted by the Transvaal, which only seven years ago was at war with the British army. Today the Conservative party dare not give us battle upon this point, for the preference has gone around the world with the British flag.

NOT AFRAID TO FACE DIFFICULTIES.

The Liberals are not afraid to meet difficulties and to solve them whenever they occur. In the last twelve years we have had difficulties more than once to solve, and we have solved them to the satisfaction of every one. I do not pretend that I am infallible. Far from it; but there is one thing which my opponents cannot take away from me. I have never lacked the courage to face a difficulty when a difficulty was placed before me.

THE TARIFF HAS BEEN REFORMED.

Our policy was a tariff based upon revenue, and when we came into office we put these principles into effect. It was hard to find a measure of relief that would give substantial relief without hurting the manufacturers, because, sir, in this question we are bound to look on all classes. We knew that there were industries in the country that have been built up on a high tariff, and it was difficult to bring down a reform without doing injury to the industries which had been carried on under the old system, but I think we can claim that we found a means of giving the relief the country demanded.

It is true we did not rush into radical reform, we are reformers, not revolutionaries. We gave to the people of Canada a considerable measure of relief when we adopted the new and unexpected measure of the British preference. There was first a reduction of 12½ per cent on goods produced in England and coming from the old land. Then it was made 25 per cent, and lastly, 33 per cent. It was a large measure of relief, because if an article is charged 30 per cent, a reduction of one-third makes the measure of taxation on new



THE MAN AND HIS WORK

"If my eyes close upon a Canada more united than I found it,

was between Mr. Osler and his colleagues and the Government.

"What a magnificent opportunity for my friend, Mr. Ames, and his peep show," said Mr. Fielding. "Ladies and gentlemen, we have here, secured at enormous expense, the greatest picture in the world, which I will now show to you. Click! Behold the original checks signed by the Roman hand-writing of the Finance Minister. Click! Here behold the smiling features of Mr. Osler! Here's the man who carried off the swag!" (Uproarious laughter and applause.)

Mr. Fielding's speech, one of the greatest political speeches ever heard in Toronto, was greeted with a perfect shower of applause when the Finance Minister resumed his seat, and for several minutes the cheering went on uninterrupted.



O. 7.—THE ATTACK.

conquest of Canada for civilization and

Done for Toronto

	1900.	1905.
No. of establishments	847	935
Employees	37,653	44,841
Capital invested	\$52,114,042	\$66,520,058
Salaries and wages	15,505,466	21,550,793
Value of products	58,415,498	85,714,278

Out of the many other classes of interesting statistical information that might be presented, illustrating the same cheering progress, only one other table will now be submitted. It gives the value of the imports entered at the port of Toronto and the amount of clearings reported by the Bank Clearing House Association. They are as follows:

	Imports.	Clearings.
1901	\$38,803,016	\$625,228,306
1903	42,971,437	808,748,260
1905	53,194,085	1,047,450,701
1907	67,496,446	1,228,905,517

Bare figures, however, convey little information concerning the marvelous improvement which this city has made. The prosperity they indicate is the foundation on which has been erected a great structure of metropolitan life, opportunity, and social and educational advantage. There are over two hundred churches, the Provincial University with associated colleges that have acquired a continental fame, primary and secondary schools of high character and splendid records of success. Hospitals and other charitable institutions are on a commensurate scale. Gardens, parks, theaters, and the city's far famed Exhibition provide ample entertainment. Art and literature flourish, and generally speaking, few cities of equal magnitude have such a high average of comfort, and so little of contrasting poverty. Our citizens have reason to be both proud and grateful in view of

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What has been the record of the Liberal Government, which has been accused by Mr. Foster of extravagance? That record is that for the last twelve years except one we have had surpluses. We had not a surplus in the first year of our administration, when we followed Mr. Foster. We had a deficit of \$500,000 in that year. But the year after that, in 1897, we had a surplus of \$1,000,000, then of \$4,000,000, then of \$8,000,000, then of \$5,000,000, then of \$7,000,000, then of \$14,000,000, then of \$15,000,000, then of \$7,000,000 again, then of \$12,000,000, then of \$16,000,000, and at last \$19,000,000.

ONE PERIOD CLOSED FOREVER.

For a great many years, we could not keep our own population, and our young men went by the hundreds, by the thousands, by the million even, to the United States, to favor with their labor and their brains a land no more favored by nature than their own. But, thank heaven, those days have passed away. That era has been closed, and closed by whom? Closed by the Liberal Government.

VICTORY ASSURED.

Unless I am greatly mistaken—and I am not mistaken—the verdict pronounced by the Canadian people on Oct. 26th will be the same as it was four years ago, eight years ago, and twelve years ago. Why should it be otherwise? Why should the people of Canada have lost the confidence they placed in us in 1896, in 1900, and in 1904?

HAS PUT LABOR ON A NEW PLANE.

We have done for labor what has never been done by any other Government in the world. The laboring man to-day is no longer the semi-slave he was formerly. He is a fellow-citizen now in every particular. He has rights which must be protected, and which are protected by the present Government. There are no more sweating shops in Canada where a man has to work sixteen hours a day for a thankless master, and we have brought in the law of conciliation by which disputes between employer and employee can be determined without recourse to the extreme and dire remedy of a strike.



high tariff, when it was difficult to bring down a reform without doing injury to the industries which had been carried on under the old system, but I think we can claim that we found a means of giving the relief the country demanded.

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STAGNATION THEN; PROGRESS NOW.

What was the condition of Canada when the present Government assumed office? Trade was stagnant, manufacturing especially was stagnant; something had to be done, and we undertook to do it. We thought that the policy of policies which would be essential to the progress of the Canadian people was the policy of transportation. We built the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which brought all the wealth of minerals, especially in coal, in southern British Columbia, to the doors of the people of the western Provinces, and we have brought the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. By building the Grand Trunk Pacific we are rolling the map of Canada over one hundred miles to the northward. We have deepened canals. We have improved harbors. We have lighted the St. Lawrence, and the result of it has been that to-day we have not only cheapened the cost of transportation to the people of Canada, but we have so cheapened it that we are getting the carrying of American goods. We have made Canada the third commercial nation in the world. I think I can claim that when the pages of history are unfolded to the eyes of future generations it will be regarded that, though the generations which have passed laid the foundations, the supreme honor of crowning the edifice was reserved to the Administration which you placed in power in 1896, the mandate of which you renewed in 1900 and in 1904, and which mandate, I believe, you will again renew.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

There has not been given away by the Liberal Government one single acre of land which was fit for settlement, but in the course of a few years we have been able to plant in the three North-Western Provinces one million people.

A Vote for Laurier on Oct. 26 is a



STRIKING SNAPSHOTS OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER TAKE

STORY IN BRIEF OF LAURIER'S RECORD

Some of the Great Reforms Which Help Explain Canada's Prosperity.

AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY

In Every Department Which Affects Lives of People Has Had Results.

The postage on letters mailed from one point to another in Canada has been reduced by one-third, and the rate on city drop letters by one-half. That is what a Liberal Government has done to facilitate business and social correspondence.

The rate on letters to and from the center of the Empire has been cut down to the domestic level, and British goods entering Canada pay one-third less in Customs duties than foreign goods are compelled to contribute. That is the encouragement given by a Liberal Government to sane imperialism.

The passenger rate on hundreds of miles of railway has been reduced by ten per cent, and freight rates have been lowered all over Canada. That is part of what a Liberal Government has done in the way of stimulating internal commerce.

The St. Lawrence canals have been deepened to fourteen feet, and an efficient system of lighting installed. The result is that the Canadian route is now monopolizing the wheat trade of the continent, and the cost of carrying our cheese and bacon to the British market has been greatly reduced.

Intercolonial Extended.

Bringing the Intercolonial to Montreal has made the people's railway a real competitor with private railways



THE CONQUERING OF WESTERN CANADA.—NO. 8.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A series of eight cartoons, drawn by Mr. C. W. Jeffreys, representing the Conquest of Canada for Civilization and the men who are engaged at it.

NO PARTISANSHIP NOW ON NATIONAL RAILWAY

CANADA'S PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNIQUE

Efforts of Opposition to Belittle Dominion's Prosperity Not Based on Fact.

REST OF WORLD IS BEHIND

Our Trade in 12 Years Has Increased by 175 Per Cent.—Unprecedented Showing.

It is argued on the Opposition side that the progress of Canada in the last twelve years is merely a feature of the general progress of the world. One would like to believe that the world as a whole had made such marvelous progress as is indicated by this argument. For instance, in the last twelve years the trade of Canada has been increased by about four hundred millions, or 175 per cent. If the trade of the principal nations of the world has increased by 175 per cent. in the last twelve years, the fact has escaped the notice of the expert statisticians.

The number of passengers carried by the railways last year was more than double the number carried in 1896. The tonnage of freight carried was increased by 160 per cent. The bank deposits were more than trebled. The number of letters carried was nearly trebled. There may be a few countries in which this progress has been rivalled. But to say that the business of the world has been advancing at this prodigious rate is an assertion that will not be made by careful students of the world's advancement.

A New Canadian Spirit.

But the history of Canada in the last twelve years is not to be studied in statistics alone. Many things have contributed to make it a unique period, which historians will study as they study the period when responsible

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Intercolonial Extended.

Bringing the Intercolonial to Montreal has made the people's railway a real competitor with private railways in the moving of freight from the head of the lakes to the sea, and from Halifax to Port Arthur.

The building of the Transcontinental is creating a New Ontario and New Quebec in the north, and is adding breadth to the length of the Western Provinces of Confederation.

With the inauguration of a system of rural mail delivery, now being carried out, the isolation of the farm will disappear and rural and urban life will be indissolubly linked together, both socially and commercially, and to the advantage of both.

Under the aggressive and progressive policy of the present Administration trade has expanded in every direction and new life has been infused into the arteries of commerce.

Our exports of farm produce alone for the nine months ending with March, 1897, were \$41,000,000 greater than for the whole year of 1896.

The total export of Canadian products increased by \$141,000,000 in the last twelve years, as compared with an increase of \$60,500,000 in the twenty-eight years previous.

6,000 Miles of Railway.

In eleven years 6,000 miles have been added to the length of railways in Canada, and \$36,000,000 to the capital invested in same.

In five years the number of farms in the three prairie Provinces has been increased from 54,625 to 120,439.

In five years nearly 130,000 immigrants have been settled on farms in the West.

Skilled farmers brought into the Canadian West from the United States are engaged in the work of making 5,000,000 acres formerly fallow, add to the wealth of the Dominion.

In five years the output of Canadian factories, employing five hands or more, has been increased from four hundred and eighty-one to seven hundred and six and one-half million dollars.

Factories Expand.

In five years the amount paid in salaries and wages in these same factories has increased from \$113,249,000 to \$162,155,000.

Twelve years ago, under a Government containing "a nest of traitors," the country was engaged in race and creed strife, trade was stagnant, and our people were pouring into the United States.

To-day, under an able, progressive Government, peace reigns, commerce is expanding, agriculture flourishes, and the exodus is from, not to, the United States.



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NO PARTISANSHIP NOW ON NATIONAL RAILWAY

Another Triumph of Liberal Administration to be Found in Management of the Intercolonial—Leaks Have Been Stopped
—Road on Commercial Basis.

It may be candidly admitted that the Intercolonial has never been a paying proposition, judged by commercial standards. It was not built with that end in view. It was constructed to serve the purposes of Confederation, and was an essential part of the compact between the Upper and Lower Provinces. Without it Confederation could not have been made anything more than a political and sentimental union. The concrete element would have been lacking, and the vast commerce which is now carried on between Ontario and the Maritime Provinces would have been limited to the exchanges that were practicable during the months of open navigation by way of the St. Lawrence.

The Situation Misunderstood.

This situation will not be questioned. Yet it is not generally understood in the Provinces west of Quebec. There is undoubtedly the feeling that if the Intercolonial does not pay it ought to be made to do so. It has cost upwards of \$80,000,000, and the sustained absence of any direct return upon this large investment is viewed with impatience. Under these circumstances color is easily given to allegations of mismanagement, of graft, and partisan favoritism. To those who do not know the facts it may seem that the meagre results of operating are due to political control, and that in other hands a profit would be realized.

Pledges Must Be Kept.

Comparison as to Administration.

A fair test of administration would be found in measuring the relative success of the two parties in dealing with the situation under these unavoidable conditions. Which of them has displayed the better skill in conducting the business of the road? At once two or three striking facts are suggested. From 1878 down to 1896 there was a practically unbroken record of deficits, the aggregate of which ran into many millions. Deficits have occurred since 1896, but on the whole there has been a material improvement in results. Three capable Ministers in the Liberal regime—Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. H. R. Emerson, and Hon. G. P. Graham—have done much to lay a new and better foundation for the carrying on of the Intercolonial, the full effects of which will be realized in years to come. They have

already been manifested in a happy series of surpluses since 1896.

Partisanship Discouraged.

The financial results of Liberal administration are not perhaps so important as those of another character. It cannot be denied that during all the years between 1878 and 1896 the Intercolonial was not regarded so much as a public trust as a valuable piece of partisan machinery. Politics came in at every point. When an election occurred thousands of men were carried over the line on passes; the employees of the road were in many cases active campaigners; promotions and preferments were known to be the reward of effective services to the party; the utmost demoralization in this regard, extending to every branch of the service, prevailed; the men were under constant espionage as to their political sympathies. These are hard things to say, but they are amply sustained by the records.

All this has been changed. The employees of the Intercolonial are as free to-day in respect of their political opinions as are the employees of any other railway or any industrial establishment in the Dominion. In 1900 they were given a classification and schedule which works automatically, and which is identical with that of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk. From one end of the line to the other every man in the service of the Government railway knows that he will be dealt with on his merits; that his political views have nothing whatever to do with his pay; that he is absolutely emancipated from the conditions which surrounded him prior to 1896. In other words, his being on the Intercolonial does not affect his freedom in respect of his vote in the slightest degree.

A Fair Argument.

In all conscience it ought to be admitted by everyone that if Liberal Ministers in charge of the Intercolonial had done no more than this they would be entitled to public approbation. But they have done much more. They have placed the road on as strict a commercial basis as has been possible under the circumstances. They have improved the value of the line as a piece of property. They have made it one of the best equipped and best conducted lines on this continent. They have stopped leaks, and introduced reforms. In a word, they have shown themselves capable and above reproach. They have been true to their trust.

It is argued on the Opposition side that the progress of Canada in the last twelve years is merely a feature of the general progress of the world. One would like to believe that the world as a whole had made such marvelous progress as is indicated by this argument. For instance, in the last twelve years the trade of Canada has been increased by about four hundred millions, or 175 per cent. If the trade of the principal nations of the world has increased by 175 per cent in the last twelve years, the fact has escaped the notice of the expert statisticians.

The number of passengers carried by the railways last year was more than double the number carried in 1896. The tonnage of freight carried was increased by 160 per cent. The bank deposits were more than trebled. The number of letters carried was nearly trebled. There may be a few countries in which this progress has been rivalled. But to say that the business of the world has been advancing at this prodigious rate is an assertion that will not be made by careful students of the world's advancement.

A New Canadian Spirit.

But the history of Canada in the last twelve years is not to be studied in statistics alone. Many things have contributed to make it a unique period, which historians will study as they study the period when responsible government was granted, the period when the Provinces were federated, the period when the boundaries of Canada were extended to the Pacific Ocean. The growth has been so marvelous as to change the whole outlook, and to infuse a new spirit into Canadians. We may dispute over the question whether Canada has become a nation according to the law and the constitution, but Canada is surely a nation in fact, or is rapidly approaching that status.

The preferential tariff was a measure of tariff reduction; it greatly stimulated thought upon the general question of preferential trade within the Empire. But it also did much to enlarge the commercial freedom of Canada, and its liberty to make commercial arrangements within and beyond the Empire. Having acquired complete self-government in domestic affairs, Canada is step by step acquiring control over her relations with foreign countries. This is being done with the full consent and approval of the British Government, and this consent and approval are in accord with an enlightened view of the world-wide interests of the Empire. It is a good training for a young nation to manage its own international affairs. If a mistake is made, it is better that we should blame our own public men than burn with impotent rage against the public men of the United Kingdom.

Development of the West.

Above all, that which marks out Canada for distinction in the history of the last decade is the development of the West. To find a parallel for this, it would be necessary to go back to some period in the history of the United States in the nineteenth century, to the migration from the original States along the Atlantic to the Mississippi valley, or to the second migration to the North-West and the Pacific ocean. In the three last years of Conservative rule the immigration into the Canadian West was 55,454. In the three years 1904, 1905, and 1906, it was 465,860. Between 1901 and 1906 the population of the West was nearly doubled, and it is probably now close upon a million. But numbers alone cannot tell the tale. The character of the country has virtually changed. The populated area is no longer a fringe along the southern border, served by one railway. It has gone northward four hundred miles, and still the movement is northward, so that the next great movement will be the peopling of the Peace River district. Two great new Provinces have been created. Three transcontinental railway companies are eagerly competing for the privilege of carrying the Western grain. The railway to Hudson's Bay, long regarded as a dream of romance, is likely soon to be a realized fact. A new Canada has arisen between the lakes and the Rocky Mountains.

Oct. 26 is a Vote for a Larger Canada



WILFRID LAURIER TAKEN DURING HIS ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

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TWO TRADE PERIODS IN CANADA'S HISTORY

Comparative Stagnation for 28 Years.

Stupendous Expansion in Twelve

This chapter institutes a comparison between the record of Canada's growth in trade in the 28 years ending with 1896, and the 12 years ending with 1908.

Canada's Aggregate Trade, 1868, \$112,500,000

Canada's Aggregate Trade, 1896, 217,000,000

Increase in 28 Years..... \$104,500,000

From the time of Confederation until 1896, the direction and control of the Canadian Government was, with the exception of four years, in Conservative hands. During the whole of that period the aggregate of Canadian trade, based on domestic exports and goods entered for consumption, advanced from \$112,500,000 to \$217,000,000. This was an increase of \$104,500,000, or at the rate of three and three-quarter millions a year.

Aggregate of Canada's Trade,
1896..... \$217,000,000

Aggregate of Canada's Trade,
1908..... 598,000,000

Increase in TWELVE Years..... \$381,000,000

The twelve years which have passed since '96 afford a most striking contrast to the 28 years prior to '96. In the first period our aggregate trade increased by a little over \$100,000,000. In the second, and much shorter period,

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One Period in Our Export Trade :

Exports Canadian Products, 1868	\$ 45,500,000
Exports Canadian Products, 1896	106,000,000
Increase in 28 Years - -	\$60,500,000

The story of our total trade is duplicated in that of the export part of it—the record of the sales of Canadian products in other countries. In 1896 the exports of Canadian products amounted to only \$106,000,000, an increase of \$60,500,000 in 28 years,

or an average of less than two and a quarter millions a year.

Compare the foregoing record for a 28-year period with the 12-year period which has occurred since. The average annual increase in exports in the first period was a little less than two and a quarter millions a year; the average annual increase in the second period, nearly twelve million dollars a year.

Another Period in Our Export Trade

Exports Canadian Products, 1896 ..	\$106,000,000
Exports Canadian Products, 1908 ..	247,000,000
Increase in 12 Years -	\$141,000,000

THE TOTAL INCREASE IN OUR EXPORT TRADE IN THE LAST 12 YEARS HAS BEEN VERY MUCH MORE THAN DOUBLE THE TOTAL INCREASE IN THE PREVIOUS 28 YEARS.

Again, which will you have: Unity, progress, and development under Laurier? or strife, stagnation, and depression such as blighted the country in the dark days before '96?